

THE
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 578.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1856.

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On SUNDAY, Nov. 30, 1856, the Rev. J. LEIFCHILD, D.D., will preach in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock; and the Rev. JAMES HILL (of Clapham) in the Evening, at Half-past Six. A Collection will be made after each Service, in Aid of the Chapel Funds.

JUBILEE of GROSVENOR-STREET CHAPEL, PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

The following SERVICES will be held in connexion with the CELEBRATION of the JUBILEE of this Place of Worship.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, the Members of the Church and Congregation will take TEA together in the ROBY SCHOOLS. SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq., in the Chair.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 5, a MEETING of those who have been connected with the Schools in past years as Teachers or Scholars, will be held, when GEORGE WOOD, Esq., will preside. Tea on the table at Six o'clock. Tickets, 9d. each, may be had from the Chapel Keeper, or from Mr. John Griffiths, 128, Deansgate.
On SUNDAY, Dec. 7, the JUBILEE SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. P. THOMSON, A.M. There will be no Collections.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, a TEA PARTY of the Parents of the Sabbath Scholars will be held in the School-room; the Rev. P. THOMSON, A.M., in the Chair.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 12, the SABBATH SCHOLARS will take TEA together in the same place; Mr. JOHN GRIFFITHS, Senior Superintendent, in the Chair.

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.—ACONITE will be the subject of Dr. EPPS'S LECTURES on FRIDAY, November 28, and MONDAY, December 1, at Eight P.M., at FREEMASON'S TAVERN. Medical Men and Students can obtain Tickets of R. Bardoulean, Esq., 13, Rochester-road, Camden-town.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ST. ASAPH REBUKED.

THE Lord Bishop of St. Asaph has emerged from comparative retirement for the purpose of enlightening the public on the wants of the Church and the best mode of supplying them. He has addressed a long letter on the subject to the Marquis of Westminster, and procured its publication in the columns of the *Times*. As we are precluded by its prolixity from giving it entire to our readers, we must content ourselves with a rapid description of it, from which it will be readily seen that it is an effusion worthy of the episcopal mind.

The bishop starts with the assertion that "the funds at the disposal of the Church are utterly inadequate to provide for that which is required for the well-being of the Christian community of the country," with which assertion he couples an expression of his judgment that it is "one of the most absurd of hypotheses to assume that the people will pay for their own religious instruction, or that the voluntary principle will ever provide for the necessary expenses of a Church." No wonder, then, that in the right reverend father's view, "the due and proper payment of the clergy is one of the most difficult problems which the Christian political economist can discuss." The existing want cannot of course be met by a better management of the resources of the Church—nor does the bishop deem it necessary to argue that a Church Establishment is necessary; for, says he, "when our countrymen are contented to be defended by an unpaid army and navy, I shall be contented to entrust the spiritual teaching of man to an unpaid clergy." Having thus quietly identified an unendowed with an unpaid clergy, he naturally looks around him for an endowing power adequate to the emergency. He thinks the State ought to supply the deficiency—but believes that "the Minister is not yet born who would venture to propose such a measure." He, therefore, relies mainly upon large landed proprietors, although he confesses that "in many cases, perhaps in most, it will be found impossible to carry out his suggestions." And he concludes, after glancing over the grounds of his hopes and fears, by doubting "whether we are sufficiently aware of the fact that if the people of England wish to see the clergy of our Church able to fulfil the duties which are assigned to them, those persons who are enriched by the labour of accumulated thousands must out of their wealth thus obtained provide for the spiritual wants of their labourers, by making such endowments for the clergy as will allow them to live in that position of life below which no wise patriot would wish to see his spiritual teachers reduced."

Two days after the insertion of this letter, the *Times* makes it the subject of an editorial article. "You have now your just reward," says the journalist in effect, "for decrying the voluntary principle, in the discovery of the fact that the Church of England is not a wholly but only a half-endowed Church. And yet, instead of

modifying your abuse, you cannot get out of the old groove. To a Church dignitary this language of contempt for the voluntary principle sticks like wax, and is his old mother tongue, the chime which he carries in his ear from his cradle. You call for more endowment—but it seems very likely that you will call in vain. In fact, endowments never were the main dependence of the Church for the supply of necessary spiritual wants. They were special gifts given for special objects—but the old law of Christianity was that the members of the Church who had anything to give should give out of their means, in due proportion, towards the supply of the spiritual wants of the population. Hence the tithe system, which was in its origin of the nature of a voluntary annual charge upon the Christian body, and which only became law by force of time and custom. To the law of justice and charity—the voluntary principle—a law which has its roots in common charity, common sense, and human nature—you must make your appeal, if you desire to provide for the elementary spiritual wants of a Christian population. It is never old-fashioned or obsolete, but always new, nor has it to be resuscitated, for it exists already in the shape of Church societies which have this particular object in view."

Having thus placed before our readers an outline of the bishop's letter, and of the journalist's comment upon it, we venture to utter a thought or two of our own suggested by either the one or the other, or both.

1. We cannot but be struck with the singularity, or more properly, perhaps, the oddness of the spectacle presented to us by this discussion. Here is a secular political writer chiding a bishop of the Church for his want of faith in the power of the spiritual truth which he assumes to teach. And really the journalist is beyond all comparison more Christian than the ecclesiastical dignitary whom he rebukes. The bishop's letter from beginning to end is a piece of the veriest heathenism that ever lurked beneath Christian forms. Not a single word does he utter expressive of his confidence in the vital energy of Truth, or in the Divine power of her Lord. Not a spark of faith does he show in the spiritual sympathy, benevolence, or liberality with which the Gospel is supposed to inspire men's hearts. Not one fact illustrative of the reliance which may be placed upon really Christian men for the support of Christian institutions does he recognise. Not a glimmer of satisfaction does he show that the deficiencies of his own Church have been largely supplemented by the strenuous and successful efforts of other religious bodies. He believes in nothing but endowments. "Cash down," is the condensed summary, in his view, of Christian means. Anything less tangible is amongst the most absurd of hypotheses. Spiritual appreciation of the work of Him who, "though he was rich, for our sakes became poor"—gratitude to Him for the lesson he thus taught humanity, and the divine hopes he thus begat in it—sympathy with Him in his gracious purpose of regenerating the world by the exhibition of His love—zeal in co-operating with Him by the employment of the means He has appointed—charitable concern for the spiritual instruction of others—prudent association to give practical and economical effect to such concern—all this a bishop of the English Church treats as no more to be depended on for religious purposes than the most despicable fantasy of the most disordered imagination. And in this respect he utters only the common thoughts and feelings of the hierarchical class. The dry, husky, ungainly, business-like disbelief of the bench of bishops in the potency to support the Church of anything less material and tangible than a solid capitalised income, is one of the greatest scandals of the national Church—the lowest, meanest, most sordid, most mischievous type in which Christianity can be exhibited to the contemplation of mankind. The most drivelling form of spiritual infidelity is unhappily that which most frequently issues from the mouths of our bishops. It provokes the scorn of the most worldly minds.

2. While agreeing generally with the writer in the *Times*, that any adequate provision for the

spiritual wants of a Christian population must be founded in that law which "has its roots in common charity, common sense, and human nature"—we beg to remind him that not long since he pointed out very forcibly the reason why an appeal to that law, found to be successful elsewhere, would probably be a hopeless failure in England. A Church Establishment "which we mean to keep," it was said, "pre-occupies the ground," and it is useless to rely upon the force of a principle to which you only half commit yourselves. True! national endowments and the voluntary principle cannot be made to run side by side. You must have either the one or the other. The time is approaching when this country will have to choose between them. "Common charity, common sense, and human nature," refuse to be interested in matters respecting which you will not trust them with the whole responsibility. So long as several millions a year of State resources are applied to the maintenance of Christian institutions, on the plea that they could not otherwise be maintained, men naturally leave to the Legislature the responsibility it has taken on itself, and decline every invitation to supplement a public work by private contributions. The *Times* must advance further before it can occupy a tenable logical position. In due time, no doubt, it will. Meanwhile, however, it will encounter the usual dilemmas which never fail to perplex those who "run with the hare, and hunt with the hounds."

3. Our readers will find in the article of the *Times* a strong confirmation of the line of argument we took up last week in opposition to the *Guardian*—namely, that the tithe system is entirely distinct from the practice of private endowments. The *Times*, more mindful of historical testimony than the *Guardian*, recognises tithe as an early expression of the voluntary principle subsequently adopted and enforced by public law. So far, therefore, as it is an endowment, it is one the validity of which resides not in the private benevolence of by-gone individuals, but in the will of public authorities. And it is of the utmost importance to clear up the title of the Church to this species of property, for the most industrious and persevering efforts have been made to misrepresent it. We rejoice that the subject is coming to be viewed in its true light—and we take some credit to ourselves for having strenuously laboured, for many years almost alone, to bring about this result.

4. Taking the recent articles of the *Times*, in combination with the evident anxiety of zealous Churchmen of all shades, we deduce from them the conclusion that the Church of England is consciously losing her ecclesiastical supremacy in this country. She does not grow at the same rate as other religious bodies—and she foresees that unless she grows somewhat faster, she will be soon outstripped. It is now that she begins to feel for the first time all the inconveniences inseparable from an endowed Establishment. She is precluded from adequately calling into play the active forces of the age. Mailed in the past, she is disqualified for competing for the future. Her movements are all too slow for the times. Her endowments are her burden—like a huge hamper of provisions which a traveller carries with him lest supplies on the road should fail. Other travellers, more reliant upon great providential laws, get on much faster, and find themselves sufficiently fed. They trust to the unseen influences which, in spiritual as in temporal matters, regulate the laws of supply and demand. And, on the whole, their trust is well responded to. Nobody comes forward to supply the Church, because the Church professes to carry with her her own supply. That has now become insufficient for her wants. She must refill her hamper, or get rid of it altogether. She cannot do the first—she wants faith to do the last.

DEFEAT OF THE NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE AT CANTERBURY.

It being announced that a public meeting on behalf of the objects of this association would be held in Canterbury, a conference, composed of ministers and other friends, was held to oppose the movement. Depu-

tations were appointed to confer with other ministers in the city, and the result was a thorough union of all evangelical denominations, with the exception of the Established Church, which—as a body—stood aloof; some clergymen, however, expressed their hearty sympathy, although they did not publicly identify themselves with us. On Monday evening a united prayer-meeting was held in the Wesleyan chapel, the Rev. R. Rymer presiding. Such a prayer-meeting (we quote a local paper) had probably never been held on a week-night in this city, the lower part of the spacious chapel being completely filled. A meeting for conference was afterwards held, when a committee was appointed to make arrangements for opposing the deputation, and to consider the propriety of delivering a series of lectures on the Sabbath question. The meeting was held on Tuesday evening, in last week. The beautiful and spacious hall was completely crowded. Immediately in front of the platform we observed the Wesleyan and Dissenting ministers, consisting of the Revs. H. Cresswell, Wilson, Rymer, Worth, Kirtland, and Carpenter, with the leading members of their congregations. The deputation consisted of not less than five gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Loaden, Kenney, Langley, Turley, and Jones. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Kenney.

W. LOADEN, Esq., proposed the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, the opening of Public Museums, Galleries, and Libraries, and the Performance of Music on Sunday, would improve the social habits and morals, and increase the happiness of the working-classes.

He spoke at considerable length on the anticipated advantages to be attained by the humbler grades of life, on a day which the working man can alone call his own to follow mental and instructive pursuits, apart from his daily toil; and illustrated the benefits to be attained by visiting those places. He denied that the Scriptures contained any command to abstain from enjoyment on Sunday. The four Gospels were searched, but in vain; the epistles of the apostles were examined, with the same result; nay more, in those very Gospels it was related that our blessed Lord was a Sabbath-breaker. (Loud cries of "No, no.") A scene of considerable uproar ensued; many started to their feet, and vehemently protested against any further remarks being addressed to them by the speaker, while every attempt at explanation by Mr. Loaden was only the occasion of a fresh outbreak of groans, hisses, and other discordant sounds. When at length something like silence was obtained, Mr. LOADEN said that Christ was a Sabbath-breaker (signs of renewed disapproval by the audience); but it was the Jewish Sabbath he broke. The amendment was seconded by Mr. W. TURLEY.

The following amendment was moved by Mr. W. J. COOPER:—

That this meeting is deeply impressed with a sense of the Divine authority for the perpetual observance of the Sabbath, and regards the application of the day, or any portion of it, to worldly amusements and pleasures as detrimental to the welfare of religion and the best interests of society; and this meeting most emphatically disapproves of the objects of the National Sunday League.

Mr. COOPER said he expected that something would be brought forward worthy their attention and consideration; but he could not say that such had been the result, for nothing but the weakest argument and the stalest platitudes had he heard. He denied that the rich had any desire or intention of bestowing on the lower classes the benefits and advantages which they themselves experienced from the means of education placed at their command; for it was solely by the efforts of the poorer classes that literary institutions and libraries and Athenaeums had covered the land.

Mr. BRYON, a working man of London, seconded the amendment, and he observed that the League had told them that their only object was the elevation of the lower classes; but, in sincerity, he believed that it was a commercial speculation. (Loud applause.) He was confident that the amendment would be carried; they would never permit God's laws to be desecrated by a set of interested persons. (Applause.)

Mr. J. B. LANGLEY, a gentleman connected with the London press, having with some difficulty obtained a hearing, addressed the meeting with considerable ability and at some length in favour of the league. He admitted the sincerity with which the resolution was opposed by the Sabbatharians, and asked that the same might be extended towards him, and then declared that he was ready to argue the subject from scriptural or other points of view, wherever and whenever anybody was ready to meet him.

The Rev. C. KIRTLAND, in an elaborate address, opposed the original motion, and was listened to with much attention and applause.

After Mr. LOADEN had replied, the Chairman put the amendment, and then the original resolution, when a forest of hands was held up for the former, and a comparatively small number for the latter. The Chairman said he had no hesitation in saying the amendment was carried. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the immense assemblage separated about midnight.

THE NEW BISHOPS.—Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait, the new Bishop of London, was "confirmed" on Thursday, in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheap-side, with the usual forms and ceremonies. He was accompanied to the church by the Rev. F. Bloomfield, his Chaplain; and received by Dr. Travers Twiss, the Vicar-General, and other officers of the province of Canterbury. After morning prayers, letters patent appointing the new Bishop were presented to the Vicar-General; opposers were cited, and pronounced contumacious for not appearing; Dr. Tait took the oaths of office; and the ceremony closed by Dr. Twiss pronouncing sentence, to the effect that the ceremonies had been duly performed on Sunday. Dr.

Tait was "consecrated" by the Primate, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, occasion being taken at the same time to ordain the Rev. Henry Cotterill, M.A., to the Colonial Bishopric of Grahamstown, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, deceased. The ceremonial attracted a very numerous congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, Master of Marlborough School. The confirmation of the Rev. Dr. Longley, the Bishop of Durham elect, took place, on Friday, at York Cathedral.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.—The Lord Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be his chaplains: The Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, M.A., Canon of Canterbury, Examining Chaplain; the Rev. Frederick Blomfield, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft; the Rev. A. Ramsay Campbell, M.A., Rector of Aston; the Rev. Frederick Gell, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; the Rev. William Knight, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, Secretary to the Church Missionary Society.

THE BISHOPRIC OF RIPON.—It is stated, in well-informed circles at Cambridge, that Lord Palmerston is wavering in his choice of the new Bishop of Ripon, between two Divinity Professors at that University—Mr. Selwyn, Lady Margaret's Professor, and Mr. E. H. Browne, Norrisian Professor.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE REV. HOBART M. SEYMOUR.—Some week or two since the Bishop of Exeter prohibited the Rev. M. Seymour, of Bath, who is a gentleman of fortune and has no charge, from preaching in Plymouth, though he is a regularly ordained clergyman. That these services were most acceptable was evident, for whenever it has been known that he was going to preach, the large churches at Plymouth and Plymouth have been crowded to excess. The prohibition arose from the complaints of Mr. Hore, a curate of Plympton St. Mary, who told the Bishop that Mr. Seymour had preached doctrines inimical to the Church. Mr. Seymour forwarded his sermon to the Bishop, and received a note from him, in which he said he acted in prohibiting his preaching on a rule of his own making in his diocese, and that it was irrespective of any doctrine Mr. Seymour might have preached. Had Mr. Seymour been a preacher of the same school as Dr. Pusey (say the *Plymouth Journal*), private malevolence or public slander might have assailed him in vain. The world would have never heard of any "inhibition" from the man who has fostered all the Romanisers in his diocese. The inhabitants of Plympton and Plympton St. Mary, previously to the Rev. Hobart Seymour leaving Sydney House for Bath, determined on presenting him an address, expressive of their affectionate sympathy and esteem. The address was in a short time signed by one thousand and seventy-eight persons, and would have been signed probably by hundreds more, had there been time to obtain the names. On Friday last, a deputation from Plympton St. Mary and Plympton met at the Plympton Guildhall, and then proceeded to the reverend gentleman's residence to present the address. An address so unanimously signed in a rural parish (says our contemporary) is a remarkably strong utterance of public opinion. Mr. Hore is about (says the *Journal*) to leave Plympton; but he will not go without having an opportunity of hearing what the public think of his conduct. When Mr. Seymour preached at Plympton St. Mary it was to a congregation of some 1,500 persons—there was scarcely standing room anywhere. Since then Mr. Hore has preached twice. On one of these occasions he had about fifty persons present, and of these, we are informed, ten left the church when he ascended the pulpit.

THE GOLDEN LECTURESHIP.—On Monday the Court of the Haberdashers' Company assembled pretty numerously to hear the testimonials and see the candidates for the Golden Lecturehip. Among the candidates present were the Revs. Messrs. Langtons, J. W. Reeves, William Dampier, H. Campbell, T. Jackson, Capel Molyneux, R. Bickersteth, and D. Moore. The present is a closer contest than has been known for many years. The general opinion seemed to be that the influence of the Rev. Mr. Jackson throughout the suburban districts, coupled with his active labours for the city charities, will place him at the head of the ballot. The election will take place on Saturday next.

THE ENDOWMENT OF THE CHURCH.—The Bishop of St. Asaph has addressed a letter to the Marquis of Westminster on the endowment of poor livings and Church-extension in general. He thinks there is no practical danger in these days of Churchmen being made too rich. He is of opinion that "the whole income of the Church is inadequate for its wants." He believes "that it would be wise for the State, as a State, to supply this deficiency;" but "that it would be better for the Church, as a Church, that we should go on as we have ever done, supported by the voluntary endowments of our own members." What he wishes to impress on Lord Westminster, and through him on the laity of England, especially on those who are possessed of great property, is this—that if they wish to have a Church Establishment adequate to the wants of the country, they must endow the unprovided portions of it.

At DEPTFORD a Church-rate of twopence in the pound was proposed in vestry, and refused by an overwhelming majority. The churchwardens demanded a poll, but on second thoughts retired from the contest.

CHURCH-RATE DEFAULTERS AT LAMPETER, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The Rev. John Davies, of Carvan, Independent minister, and Mr. Francis, of Llansidwell, were summoned to appear at the Town Hall, Narberth, on Thursday, the 6th inst., for refusing to pay a Church-rate made in the above parish. Their chief objection was to the principle of Church-rates at all, although in this case there were other objections, as the pro-rate party had been defeated at a former vestry. The defendants were ordered to pay the rate

and costs, and in default to be distressed. Mr. Davies stated that he would not pay it, but would let the law take its course, and that he was glad to be placed in a position to thus protest against so unjust an impost. The presiding magistrate—the rector's brother—requested Mr. Davies to desist from sermonising there. Mr. Davies replied that the sermon was short and all over. He then left the Hall, and now daily awaits the officials of the law to seize upon his goods.

CHURCH RATE SEIZURES AT TONBRIDGE.—Last week this town was the scene of much angry excitement from the proceedings of the Churchwardens, in enforcing the payment of Church-rates. For many months several parties, whose conscientious scruples forbade them to pay the rate, have been threatened with distraint, which was last week carried into effect, and seizures were made in the houses of several of the inhabitants. On Wednesday last, pursuant to notice, an attempt was made to sell them by public auction, but the resident auctioneers of the town, much to their credit, would not officiate, and the sale was postponed until Thursday, when an auctioneer was procured from a distance. These extreme proceedings have excited much indignation, and roused a determination on the part of many who have hitherto stood aloof, to aid in repealing these obnoxious laws: it is satisfactory also to find that the more sensible and moderate of the Church body are ashamed of these proceedings, and it is thought by some that they will use their influence to prevent their recurrence.

THE DECLARATION AGAINST THE ISSUE OF "EPISCOPAL" IN LIEU OF "QUEEN'S" LETTERS in favour of certain select religious societies in connexion with the Church of England, has been duly presented to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York by the Earl of Shaftesbury. It is signed by about 4,000 clergy, besides some influential laymen, and the result aimed at, it is confidently believed, will be fully attained. Among the signatures are those of Dr. Baring, the new Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Dean of Carlisle, the Venerable Archdeacon Law, the Hon. and Rev. Orlando Forrester, Viscount Calthorpe, the Earl of Cavan, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Ducie, Sir H. L. Baker, Bart., &c.

ROMISH PERVERSIONS.—The Rev. Dr. Cumming denies in the *Times* that the Duchess of Atholl has been received by Dr. Manning into the Roman Catholic Church. "It may also be as well to add," (he says) "that it has become a policy not unworthy of Ignatius Loyola to circulate paragraphs announcing new accessions to the Church of Rome in the case of persons of rank, some of which I know are totally devoid of truth. The rumour does its work before the contradiction is known."

SIR JOHN DODSON will deliver judgment in the Knightsbridge cases to-morrow (Thursday.)

Religious Intelligence.

MR. GLADSTONE, M.P., ON HOME MISSIONS.

The Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places held its annual meeting in Chester, on Tuesday, at noon, the Bishop of Chester presiding. Mr. GLADSTONE, M.P., was the principal speaker. In the course of his speech he observed, that there was a vast population growing up in the country to which should be administered religious instruction. They were sadly inclined, in their selfishness and self-exaltations, to take too favourable a view of those features which were the favourable features in their condition, and to look much too coldly upon those features which afforded matter for the most painful thoughts. When they saw the good order and good behaviour of the people; when they considered their strict respect for the law; when they perceived in their midst many cheering instances of individual zeal and earnestness; when they considered the increase of religion among the higher classes of society; when they perceived throughout the country the number of God's houses which were steadily and even rapidly increasing; when they witnessed the multiplication of institutions intended to comfort and minister to the sorrows and anxieties in the heart of man, they were apt to console or fortify themselves against increased efforts by thinking that there was a great deal of good doing, and that it was folly to aim at doing that which was abstractedly desirable but scarcely practicable. There were other scenes around them which ought to dispel this delusion. He did not wish to give a gloomy view of the state of society in this country, but it was plain that there were many circumstances which tended at least to darken very much those pictures which the most sanguine minds would draw. If they would look for instance at the character of the crimes which had lately been tried in their courts of justice; if they would glance at the columns of the papers, and see the description of crimes which were daily disposed of by the magistracy of the land, they would gain some information as to the condition of many great classes in the community. If they considered what horrid systems had grown up of late years, including that of Mormonism, which was one of the most hideous superstitions the earth had ever produced since our Lord's death—(Cheers)—that Mormonism, although it had found a home on the shores of the Salt Lake of America, had been fed, supplied, and nourished in a great degree from our own country, and not only from among the rural population, but from among by no means the worst class of society. They might again turn their consideration to the mass of crime which had been engendered among themselves. They might go to some of their most populous towns; go, for instance, to Liverpool, and for miles and miles they would see the streets swarming with men, women, and children, but if they asked them-

selves what were the proofs that the Lord had come into the world and left, as an inestimable inheritance. His Holy Word and his Church, they would with deep humility be compelled to confess that there was scarcely a trace of him to be seen, and that great masses were gradually receding further and further from the hold which Christianity ought to have upon them. (Cheers.) There were 254 clergymen receiving grants from the Society, on an average to each of 87l. 6s. per year, or 33s. 7d. per week. A large number of those 254 clergymen were receiving a smaller sum per week than the classes of artisans in large towns. In Liverpool, Manchester, and London might be found working men who were making two, three, four, or five guineas per week as skilled artisans, and by their hands obtaining as much as would support three clergymen under the society. There was another point of view, however, in which that circumstance might be looked at, and which kindled very different emotions. It made them feel that in this age, in which they were tempted away from religion so much by temporal and earthly concerns, the same spiritual flame was burning which induced our early missionaries to undertake the duties they had undertaken. If that spirit was not burning with vigour, they would not find 250 clergymen devoting themselves to the work of the ministry for 1l. 13s. 7d. per week. Such a fact proved that the labourer did not receive the work of his hire; for all those gentlemen, from their talent and education, were capable of obtaining much larger emoluments had they devoted their energies and talents to other and less sacred occupations. There might be something like romance in an individual leaving his home and his country, and going to a foreign land to preach the Gospel, but there could be no romance in the conduct of a clergyman who plunges into the depths of a dark and unenlightened population, and for the first time, perhaps, preaches the words of salvation. Although there is nothing to captivate the imagination in such conduct, still that man is as great a hero as ever carried the standard of the Cross. He is called on to devote his days and nights to a seemingly thankless people. He is called on to live amongst vices and profanity, and see nought but what must harrow up his soul. The only sounds he hears are those of blasphemy and immorality. To sustain him under such circumstances he has to rely upon the moral and spiritual strength afforded him. Was it not heroism in such a man to bear up against the powers of sin?—The right honourable gentleman concluded by eloquently calling for increased support to the society, and resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

BETHNAL-GREEN-ROAD CHAPEL.—The first of a series of lectures was delivered on the 17th inst., in the large school-room beneath the above chapel, by the Rev. Josiah Viney. Subject: "Dr. Kitto; or, a Gem from the Working-classes." The large room was well filled, and for an hour-and-half the audience listened with fixed attention to the facts and suggestions presented by the lecturer, and were evidently deeply interested. The Rev. John Glanville occupied the chair.

EDUCATIONAL MINUTE.—By a recent minute of the Committee of Council on Education, it is allowed that, where children are employed in farm labour, a total attendance at school on the part of any child of eighty-eight clear days will entitle the school to the capitation grant for that child, in the same way as in the case of children not so employed an attendance of 176 days is considered a title.

LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, the first of a series of lectures to the working classes in connection with the City Mission engagements of Maze Pond district, was delivered in the vestry of Maze Pond Chapel, by the Rev. J. H. Booth, late of Falmouth. The chair was taken at eight o'clock, by N. Easty, Esq., who introduced the lecturer as the present, and probably the future minister of the adjoining chapel. (Applause.) The subject of the lecture was "John Bunyan." The lecture was an elegant composition, and consisted of a sketch of the life and times of John Bunyan, with a panegyric on his genius. The description of the state of society was clearly given, and touching points in Bunyan's history described with great effect, completed by the application of his own writings to the circumstances of his own life. The lecture was well attended, and was listened to with great attention for an hour and a half. The next lecture will be delivered on Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, by Dr. Humble, M.D., of Southwark—subject, "The Microscope, its Teachings," illustrated by diagrams. The chair will be taken by James Keighley, Esq., at eight o'clock.

NEPAL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1856, the recognition services of the Rev. John Rossiter, as pastor of the Union Chapel, Nepal, took place, when a sermon was preached in the afternoon by the Rev. A. T. Shelley, of Soham. In the evening, the Rev. R. Squibb, of Ely, gave the charge to the pastor; the Rev. John Mostyn, of Hoddenham, addressed the church; and the Rev. John Reed, of Chatteris, the congregation. Notwithstanding the unfortunate state of the weather, a very fair congregation assembled together.

RE-OPENING OF THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—This place of worship, after having been closed for several years, was re-opened on Thursday, 20th Nov., under circumstances of much promise. The Rev. Samuel M'All, of Nottingham, preached in the afternoon; and the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, in the evening. Mr. James, in the course of his address, referred to his own visits to the place many years ago, and gave utterance to the fervent prayer that its doors may never again be closed. The Rev. R. W. M'All, of Leicester; Rev. T. Mays, of Wigton; Rev. J. W. Mason, of Loughborough;

Rev. D. Abell, of Bardonia; together with the Baptist and Wesleyan ministers of Ashby, were also present. The attendance was very numerous, including many friends from Leicester and other towns, and the collections liberal, viz., 25l. 14s. The Rev. R. W. Lewis, of Lutterworth, occupied the pulpit on the following Sabbath. The chapel, which is remarkably neat and commodious, has been completely renovated, and is entirely free from debt. An organ has been erected, which is an important acquisition. Great interest is taken in the revival of this Church and congregation by the Leicestershire Congregational Association, and arrangements are in progress, but not complete, to secure an efficient ministry.

Correspondence.

THE ETHICS OF QUOTATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the *British Banner*, of Thursday last, is a letter from a "London Minister," who, having received a copy of the "Ethics of Quotation," by Silent Long, in pursuance of a resolution passed by a committee of gentlemen assembled at the Milton Club, appears to have been looking the gift-horse in the mouth very narrowly indeed.

The gentleman professed to have found in the pamphlet something "grossly indelicate" suggested, and says that Silent Long, who he—no doubt very sincerely—wishes had been Silent Altogether, "descends to employ filthy terms." The *Banner's* correspondent does not indicate the page or pages to which he refers, so that in this instance it is peculiarly difficult to follow your own sagacious, and, alas! highly necessary counsel, "to look sharp after the quotations" of our angry brethren. As the recorder of the resolution alluded to above, I have felt bound to re-examine the pamphlet in search of any offensive passage of the kind, but in vain, and having inquired of several friends who have carefully perused it with no better success, I am compelled to call upon the "London Minister" to substantiate his charge. If this cannot be done, I fear much that the bringing such an accusation will be looked upon as a *ruse de guerre* for the purpose of depriving Silent Long of all that he asks—a hearing. If so, however, it is not only a crime, but will infallibly prove what in some circles is regarded as far worse—a blunder.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

BASIL H. COOPER.

Milton Club, Nov. 25, 1856.

DR. DAVIDSON, DR. TREGELLES, AND THE RECORD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—My attention having been called to a letter of Dr. Samuel Prideaux Tregelles, which appeared in the *Record*, relating to Dr. Davidson's portion of Horne's "Introduction," I beg the favour of a small space in your columns, to make a few remarks upon it.

Dr. Tregelles having expressed his "trust" that he had always sought to uphold the "plenary authority" of the Scriptures, as "inspired by the Holy Ghost," goes on to give vent to his "sorrow and surprise," that Dr. Davidson has used this work as the occasion of avowing and bringing into notice many sentiments and theories with regard to the Scripture, which his former works would not have intimated that he held, and his adoption of which was wholly unknown to Horne and myself.

All this is marvellous in the extreme. For, first, the views of inspiration contained in Dr. Davidson's present volume are substantially the same as those advanced fully and frequently in his "Introduction to the New Testament." I say this as being well acquainted with both, having read the present work through twice before it was published. If, then, Dr. Davidson's views were "wholly unknown" to Dr. Tregelles, so much as to lead the latter to aver that Dr. Davidson's "former works" "would not have intimated" that he held them, this argues a degree of culpable ignorance in Dr. Tregelles that I should not have expected.

But, secondly, what renders this ignorance more unpardonable still, is the fact, that all the sheets of the work were sent to all the three concerned—Mr. Horne, Dr. Tregelles, and Dr. Davidson himself—as they were struck off; and that the former portions of Dr. Davidson's volume were printed "more than a year ago." It does therefore appear most extraordinary and discourteous, that Dr. Tregelles should turn round, as soon as the work in which he has co-operated is published, to kick at it, and inflict an injury on both Dr. Davidson and the publishers themselves. He is silent till his work is done and paid for, and then he complains how "grieved" he is that his volume "should appear as part of the same work" as Dr. Davidson's!

I hope, however, that the Independents are not going to take Dr. Tregelles as their rule of faith. Does it follow, that because Dr. Tregelles, a Plymouth Brother, advocates narrow views of inspiration, therefore these views are right, and those of Dr. Davidson wrong? Dr. Tregelles is a good biblical scholar and a pious man, but he represents a class of religionists whose peculiar views are not prepared to endorse. Let not our brethren, then, be alarmed at the cry raised against one of our best men, and most eminent scholars. The whole secret of this uproar is, that Dr. Davidson rejects the theory of verbal inspiration, and that his sentiments, on the subject of inspiration generally, coincide with those of the late venerable Dr. Pye Smith. Let these views be right or wrong, this is "the head and front of his offending;" and there had never been any concealment of them, as the *Record* unrighteously asserts. His views had been freely published before. No man can bow more submissively to the authority of God's Holy Word in the sacred Scriptures, or loves more earnestly the fundamental truths of the Gospel, than he does.

I cannot, in closing, omit to notice the spiteful effusion of the *Record* on the present subject. Did the writer intend to injure the publishers as well as Dr. Davidson? It would certainly appear so; for he rabidly avers that Dr. Davidson "has spoiled and turned into waste paper a large edition of one of the most valuable theological works of modern times;" and that "he has inflicted on the publishing house of Longman and Co., a loss for which a sum of a thousand pounds would be but a poor compensation!" To this wholesale charge we simply reply, that it is false and wicked. Dr. Davidson has,

on the contrary, aided to bring up to the present standard of biblical science a work which had fallen immensely short of that standard, which the author himself, with a nobleness of mind seldom to be met with, acknowledged, when he consented that one half of it should be expunged, in order that something better might be substituted in its place, to meet the demands of advancing biblical investigation. And so far as Dr. Davidson is concerned, this has been nobly done. For one, I bless God for his volume. It has contributed powerfully to place the Old Testament Scriptures upon a firm basis. Instead of listening to the rabid outcry of the *Record*, let the biblical student turn to the volume itself, and read the following portions: the Authenticity of the Pentateuch; the beautiful Analysis and Defence of the Book of Job; the Authenticity and Genuineness of the later Prophecies of Isaiah; and the Unity, Danielic Authorship, and Authority of the Book of Daniel; and he will be thoroughly satisfied that the *Record* is a mere alarmist, more ready to cry a wolf! a wolf! when no wolf is near, than fitted to repel the wolf when he really comes.

The charges which the *Record* brings against Dr. Davidson on the ground of what he writes for the *Bibliotheca Sacra* are silly in the extreme. Dr. Davidson has spoken as freely his views in his works published in this country as he has in that theological quarterly. It is clear the writer in the *Record* has not read Dr. Davidson's works. It is equally clear that he is blinded by prejudice, else he could never fasten on the extracts which he has given from the *Bibliotheca Sacra* the charge of heresy.

I remain, Sir, yours very sincerely,

ISAAC JENNINGS,

Pastor of the Congregational Church, Ongar, Stanford Rivers, Nov. 21, 1856.

LETTER FROM THE PRINCE OF MADAGASCAR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—Confident that many of the readers of the *Nonconformist* would be glad to hear from Madagascar, I send you the letter of the Prince-apparent, heir to the throne.

Yours truly,

D. GRIFFITHS.

Woodbridge, Nov. 21, 1856.

"To David Griffiths.

"I have received your letter written on the 3rd of April, 1855, and have heard of your toil and labour in translating and revising the Work of God to be printed in the Malagasy language, and I had also received the Testaments which the Rev. T. W. Meller, M.A., sent to me; therefore, I rejoice, and am very glad that you both labour hard in translating the Holy Scriptures into the Malagasy language. And I present to you and the Rev. T. W. Meller, M.A., my grateful acknowledgment for seeking the benefit of Madagascar. And behold this is the reply to your letter which I send to you; and your intention of completing five thousand Bibles makes me rejoice in hope. We therefore pray to God to bless you and assist and give you strength to accomplish the great work. And I heard your desire of coming up to the country of Madagascar. Let us present our united prayers to God to accomplish this.

"And as to your salutation to me, I am very well, through the blessing of God. And I present my salutation to you and your family.

"May you and your family live and be blessed of God, says Rakoton D. Radma, the Prince officer of the Palace.

"CHIEF SECRETARY.

"Antananarevo, Oct. 11, 1855."

THE REV. BREWIN GRANT AND MR. W. CRIPPS, OF NOTTINGHAM.

The following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

Birmingham, Nov. 21, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—I observe your name to a letter in the *Nonconformist*, Nov. 19, 1856, in which is this statement: "The disgraceful special pleading of Mr. Brewin Grant," in reference to the Lynch Controversy. I have been accustomed to regard your name as respectable in Nottingham, and, therefore, do not doubt you will do me the justice to point out what parts of my pamphlet you so designate; and to state your reasons for this opprobrious epithet—as, of course, you do not desire to add to the general folly in this affair, of uttering angry statements instead of giving manly reasons. An answer will oblige,

Yours truly,

BREWIN GRANT.

P.S.—The proof or retraction should also appear in the *Nonconformist*, where the offence is given; and I shall be glad to correct in a ninth or tenth edition of "What's it all about?" any error you or others are good enough to point out.

Nov. 22, 1856.

SIR,—I would gladly comply with your request, but that it would involve the necessity of transcribing almost the whole of your pamphlet—an occupation for which I have neither time nor inclination.

You can make what use you please of this in your "ninth or tenth edition." As great efforts are being made to distribute gratuitously that which I should hope few who knew its character would be inclined to purchase,—I doubt not your desire to reach a tenth edition will be gratified, and I am sorry for it.

WILLIAM CRIPPS.

EXTRACTS FROM AUSTRALIAN LETTERS.

The following are extracts from letters received by the last mail from Australia by ourselves and friends in this country:—

"Melbourne, Aug. 24, 1856.

"There is just now a great stir here in the political world. The Upper House elections are taking place. We have the ballot. The main point of distinction seems to be 'State-aid to religion,' or, 'No State-aid to religion.' Upon this question party feeling runs very high. The Catholics have taken sides with the English Church party, also the principal part of the

Presbyterians, or rather the Free Church. I am afraid that the anomaly will still be persisted in, of *endowing all sects alike* that choose to accept of it. Really, to my perhaps simple mind it does seem a monstrous absurdity, to say the least, that under the pretext of 'doing good,' 'extending religion,' and so forth, as they say, so much money shall be given to one sect to teach one dogma or set of principles, and another sum, perhaps equal in amount, to another sect, to inculcate doctrines *directly opposed*. I have thought the matter over well, and cannot get beyond the conclusion long since formed, that the less aid religion gets from the State the more likely it is to thrive. As far as I am concerned, my vote shall be properly exercised."

"Melbourne, Aug. 25, 1856.

"We had a day's rejoicing here at the return of peace. Hope soon to hear of the Italian and American questions being amicably settled. The elections here are about to commence. Vote by ballot is already the law of our land. 'Anti-State-aid to religion,' is the next important question of the day. I think we shall soon set the old country an example, by severing the connexion between Church and State, and so earn the name of the model colony.—A. J."

"Geelong, Victoria, Aug. 25, 1856.

"I am glad to be able to say, that the 'question' upon which all the elections will turn is, the 'State-aid' one. It is most absurd to graft this State provision for religion on the Constitution: and Gavan Duffy is, I am sorry to say, a conspicuous supporter of 'State-aid.' He is pronounced to be, and I firmly believe is, one of the most vain-glorious, bombastical, and egotistical political apostates known in these parts. The Episcopalians and Roman Catholics are hand-and-glove in the matter of 'State support' and 'pensions.' The first adverse vote which the Government may sustain will, in all probability, result in Mr. O'Shanessy being 'sent for.' This is the O'Shanessy who is the author of the 33rd clause. He is a clever Irishman, but is in the hands of the Catholic and Episcopalian priests. The capitalists and other influential members of the Colonial Parliament, who left Mr. Elliot and his co-adjutors to fight almost single-handed against this 'State-aid' clause in our new Constitution, may live to repent of their dereliction. They ought to have been anxious to avoid doing anything which might at any time excite party and sectarian strife in a colony where law and order reign more by sufferance than by the power of the Government to enforce them. Fifty thousand pounds annually may not appear a very great sum to be given for the *support of religion*; and although it is not altogether the amount, still, even that ought to have been a consideration with calculating capitalists, and will be with shrewd ones, who deprecate civil commotion as being inimical to invested capital. It is very desirable that a new country starting in its career of promised greatness, should carry light weight; but most assuredly the colony of Victoria is being saddled by jockeys who appear to be more desirous of selling the race for their own aggrandisement, than they are to afford us a spectacle of 'fair play.'"

MR. SPURGEON AT THE SURREY MUSIC HALL.

Mr. Spurgeon made his re-appearance at the Surrey Music Hall on Sunday morning. An enormous crowd for a long period before the gates were opened surrounded the entrances of the gardens. Mr. Spurgeon made but little allusion to the recent catastrophe, and almost confined his observations extraneous to the religious service to an exposition of the intentions of his friends in relation to the erection of a monster tabernacle.

The members of the Park-street Chapel congregation and many others were admitted to the Music Hall by private tickets before the doors were opened to the public. When the latter entered, the body of the hall was already well filled, but the galleries and corridors afforded accommodation for so large a number, that when all in attendance had been provided with seats, there was still room and to spare, the audience probably at no period exceeding 8,000 persons.

The greatest precautions were taken to prevent the recurrence of any similar catastrophe, both by the managers of the gardens and by the police authorities. The recommendation of the jury as to the construction of the stairs in the four corner towers leading to the galleries in the building has not yet been carried into effect, but the directors have since had the balustrades properly secured, so as to resist a much greater amount of pressure than any to which it is at all likely they will ever be subjected in future, and they have recently had, or will shortly have, a plan under their consideration for erecting a grand external flight of steps at the west end of the hall, communicating with all the galleries, with other commodious appliances calculated to add to the convenience of visitors, to enhance the architectural effect of the building, and what is of more importance, to multiply the facilities of access and retreat on occasions of great pressure.

Twenty policemen were in attendance, of whom a large number were placed at the top of the first flight

of stairs at the various tower vomitories, more especially that situated at the north-east corner, where nearly all the deaths occurred in the recent catastrophe, in order to prevent any rush; while the following bill was extensively posted over the building:—

"Notice.—In the event of any evil-disposed persons attempting a false alarm, the congregation are earnestly requested to keep their seats, and, if possible, to detain the offenders."

At a quarter to eleven o'clock, Mr. Spurgeon was conducted by Mr. Olney and other deacons of Park-street Chapel to an enormous pulpit, constructed to suit the preacher's style of oratory, with sufficient space to walk backwards and forwards while addressing his congregation. The service commenced with a prayer by Mr. Spurgeon, who, after invoking the blessing of God upon the service, proceeded to say: "Wherever people are assembled to worship God, that place is sacred—whether beneath the magnificent canopy of the blue sky, or in a building such as that in which we are assembled; every place is sacred when devoted to such a purpose, for God is everywhere. May God be in our midst at this time! Let nothing frighten his sheep. Grant that they may feed in quietness. Grant that the preacher may preach with that earnestness which becomes a man who must soon stand before his Maker's bar—a dying man to dying men. May this be a time of great display of the grace of God. Let sinners be saved. Let the people be saved, and glory begotten to the name of the Most High God by this service. Thou who hast shown us great troubles will quicken us again, and bring us from the depths of our woe. Thou who hast smitten us and wounded us to the quick, lift up the light of thy countenance upon us, and multiply thy blessings amongst us. Grant that music, sweeter than is often heard here, may arise—even the music of the penitential sigh, and the aspiration of the breaking heart mourning over its own wickedness."

This prayer was followed by a hymn, in which the combination of many thousand voices had a grand and imposing effect. The preacher next read the 15th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Mark, interspersing copious comments upon the touching incidents of our Saviour's trial and condemnation before Pontius Pilate. This portion of the service concluded, prayer was again offered, in the course of which Mr. Spurgeon made a brief allusion to the late catastrophe, imploring blessings and heavenly consolations upon those who had been bereaved or had suffered injury on that occasion.

Previously to selecting his text, Mr. Spurgeon said: "I wish, my dear friends, to say a word or two to you before I commence preaching to-day. There have been a great many rumours abroad respecting the new chapel the building of which has been contemplated by a number of my friends. It has been asserted that we want to build a tabernacle capable of holding 15,000 people. With respect to that, I will only say that some truthful person has thought fit to put a '1' before the '5,' for we have never entertained even a thought of building such a place. It has, however, been thought that a place of worship capable of accommodating about 5,000 persons was necessary. For my own part, I have no wish for such a place—only I cannot bear to see, Sabbath after Sabbath, so many people go away as enter the chapel where we have been accustomed to assemble for worship. It is the will of people to come in large multitudes to listen to my feeble proclamation of the truths of the Gospel. I have not asked them to come—it is their own free will, and if it is a sin in me that they should do so, it is at least an uncommon sin, which many others would like to commit if they could. It has been said, let those who wish to hear me pay for their seats. That would defeat the object I have in view. I want to preach to those who cannot afford to pay for seats in a chapel, and it is my wish to admit as many of the general public as possible. There will be no collecting-boxes passed round to-day; but as there are necessarily expenses attending the celebration of Divine worship in this hall, the contributions of such as are disposed will be received at the doors on leaving. Do not think we are begging. If you think so, we would not have your money as a gift. It is open for all to do just as they like. Many of my friends, I know, are most anxious on the subject of a larger place of worship than we have at present, and would give double what they have done if they could afford it. It is proposed to hold a service here on the three following Sunday mornings. It is much to the inconvenience of my congregation to attend here. We have a comfortable place of worship elsewhere. There we are very happy together: there I have a congregation, and as many members as any mortal man can desire. It is only with a view of winning souls to God that we have come to this larger place, and should we be accused of other objects, the judgment-day will lay bare what our motives have truly been."

Mr. Spurgeon preached from the 5th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, v. 8: "But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." The sermon was listened to throughout with marked attention by the congregation, the sonorous voice of the preacher penetrating to the remotest corner of the hall.

One of the daily papers observes that "no attempt at disturbance of any kind or sort was made, and not only the most perfect order, but sacred silence was manifested throughout the entire proceedings." The writer adds, "We may state that the directors of the Surrey Gardens Company acted most generously in regard to the unfortunate evening on which Mr. Spurgeon made his *début* in the Music-hall. They gave that night for nothing, the New Park-street congregation paying half the damage; and, consequently, yesterday was the first of the four Sundays for which the hall is engaged."

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., M.P., on Wednesday evening delivered an address on National Education to the members of the Manchester Athenæum, in compliance with an invitation from the directors of that institution. Sir E. Armitage presided on the occasion.

Sir J. Pakington was received with loud and con-

tinued applause, and his address was frequently interrupted by plaudits and merriment. Sir John set himself to deal with the statements of Mr. Edward Baines, and Mr. Unwin, President of the Homerton College, both stout champions of the Voluntary system. Incidentally, he protested against an idea put forward by Mr. Laing in his electioneering address, that the rejection of Lord John Russell's resolutions had practically decided the question for the next twenty years. Sir John could only explain this language by the fact that it was written by a Scotchman to Scotchmen; for any Scotchman might look with contempt on England, struggling to obtain a system of national education similar in principle to that enjoyed by Scotland for 200 years. Having disposed of this point, Sir John turned to Mr. Baines and Mr. Unwin. In their controversial pamphlets they said nothing of the "quality" of that education which they affirmed had increased. Mr. Unwin said that parents ought to educate their own children. Nobody ever denied it. But practically, it is found that parents are not able and are not expected to educate their own children. Mr. Baines said that public schools would violate liberty. Would not the argument equally apply to the poor-law and the criminal-law? Then as to practical results, Mr. Baines and Sir James Graham said that our progress is satisfactory. How is Manchester getting on? Not a bit. From a table submitted to a committee of the House of Commons, it appeared, that in 1834, 1 in 10 of the population were at school, and in 1851 the proportion had descended to 1 in 11½. The progress was in the wrong direction. He could not accept as an excuse the rapid increase of population. Is it right, decent, or consistent with our character, wealth, and generosity, that we should have such a mass of degradation around us? Two days ago he received a begging letter from Chatham, asking him to subscribe to schools at that place, there being none: and he sent an indignant refusal. It is monstrous that in a garrison town, where the Government has great arsenals, they cannot establish a school without begging of Worcestershire country gentlemen. It is time to put an end to such a system as this. Mr. Vaughan, the Diocesan Inspector of Bath and Wells, said that education in Somersetshire was "advancing, though very slowly." The Dean of Hereford said that three-fourths of the population in that county were totally uneducated. Mr. Baines said that education was advancing, very, very rapidly. But who was the best judge as respected the county of Somerset—Mr. Vaughan, who lives in the county, or Mr. Baines, who resides at Leeds? As to Herefordshire, who was best qualified to decide—the Dean, who saw what was going on, or Mr. Unwin, whose time was occupied with his own college? Touching on other branches of the question—the masses of children unprovided for, the ability of the nation to bear the expense of an education-rate, the inequality with which educational institutions are distributed through the land, often depending on the activity of a clergyman, or the character of a landed proprietor—Sir John contrasted the zeal and patriotism shown in New York and Canada in the advancement of education, with the state of the question in England. In the debates it had been put most prominently forward that a rate for education would be open to all the difficulties and objections which are applied to a Church-rate. In his humble judgment, of all the bugbears by which this great question of education had been impeded and checked, this was one of the most unfounded. He believed, on the contrary, that no other rate would be paid by the people at large so cheerfully, so willingly, and with so much satisfaction, and for the very plain and simple reason, that there was no rate from which the ratepayer would derive so visible and such immediate personal benefit to himself. But he had never recommended a grand uniform centralised system; on the contrary, his opinion was, that looking to the present position of the question in England, uniformity was not attainable, nor was it even desirable. Whatever they now did, they could not, as wise men, lose sight of the existing state of things, nor of the efforts which had been made; and he believed the wisest and most prudent plan in any changes they might now make would be, not to supersede, but to assist, complete, and to supplement the existing state of things; and further, that ought to be done with the utmost possible regard to existing feelings and facts. He then adverted to the religious difficulty:—

Whatever the extent of that difficulty may be, I wish, in the strongest terms, to express my deep conviction that that difficulty is not insuperable. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the true, moderate, and wise view of that part of the question is to consider, as I do consider, that there may be two main points connected with it, which we cannot, and must not, lose sight of. The first is, in looking to the education of the youth of England, every child ought to be duly and properly instructed in this first and greatest branch of knowledge. The second is, in giving this instruction, we must so arrange it as to adhere most strictly and most rigidly to the principle of perfect toleration, so that no violence shall be done to the religious belief of any denomination of Christians. Provided these two conditions are strictly and securely guarded, I confess that I am myself disposed to adopt whatever system I thought would be the most generally acceptable, and the most likely to procure general public support. No doubt there are difficulties in this and in other parts of the subject. But, can you mention to me any question of great public interest, within your recollection, that was free from difficulty? The emancipation of Roman Catholics was full of difficulty, but it was done. (Hear, hear.) Parliamentary reform was full of difficulties, but it was done; that question in which you took so much interest—the adoption of free trade and the repeal of the corn laws—was full of difficulty—(loud applause)—and that was done—(renewed applause)—the reformation of our laws for the relief of the poor, was a matter of extreme difficulty, and it baffled Parliament for years, but it was done—(applause)—and so this must be done. (Applause.) But don't expect that this can be done by

the individual efforts of independent members of Parliament. When I introduced my bill last year, I never presumed to hope that it would pass into a law. All I aimed at, and expected to achieve, was the suggestion of sound principles; and thus, which I hope I have succeeded in doing, taking this great question out of the category of what are called party subjects. When Lord John Russell, one of the most eminent members of our Legislature—(applause)—acting as an independent member of Parliament, brought this subject forward in the very last session, all he aimed at was to pass resolutions which might lay down the principles for future legislation. No; this subject can only be settled—and I believe it will be so settled—when the Ministers of the Queen shall determine to grapple with it with courage and with determination. In the meantime, much depends upon public opinion. I, for one, rely, and I rely with great confidence, upon the ultimate result of the good sense and good feeling of the people of England. Any Minister who shall hereafter be able to say that he has enabled every man in England to have a sound elementary education—that he has enabled every citizen of this great country to learn his duty to God, and to his sovereign, and to cultivate his intellectual faculties, and so raise himself in his social position to whatever extent the capacity which God has given him may permit—any Minister who shall be able to say this, will be entitled to the gratitude of his countrymen and to the admiration of posterity. (Applause.) I believe, I will hope, let us all hope, that the day is not distant when Her Majesty's Ministers, in the name of our gracious sovereign, may propose measures for the accomplishment of this great and noble object, and whenever that day may arrive, I, for one, will not believe that Parliament will refuse its support; I will not believe that the Parliament of England will then be slow to recognise that great principle enunciated in those eloquent words, "The people want knowledge and it must be given them."

The right honourable gentleman then resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause, having spoken rather more than an hour and three-quarters.

On Wednesday, Sir John Pakington visited the Model Secular School at Manchester, and on the same day also the School for Outdoor Pauper Children. The conference afterwards took place between the honourable baronet and the principal gentlemen connected with the rival schemes of education originating in Manchester. The gentlemen present were—Mr. Bazley, who presided, and the Rev. Canon Clifton and Dr. McKerrow; Messrs. H. J. Leppoc, J. A. Nicholls R. Gladstone, P. Bunting, R. W. Smiles, and C. H. Minchin. The following were the points on which agreement was arrived at:—

1. That it is desirable to impose a rate for the support of popular instruction in Manchester.
2. That all schools deriving aid from the rate shall be subject to inspection; but such inspection shall not extend to the religious instruction given in such schools.
3. That all schools shall be entitled to aid, provided the instruction, other than religious, shall come up to the required standard, and that no child shall be excluded on religious grounds.
4. That the distinctive religious formularies where taught in schools connected with the different religious denominations, and receiving aid from the rate, shall be given at separate hours, to be specified by the managers, to facilitate the withdrawal of objecting children.
5. That there shall be no interference with the management of the schools.

Gentlemen on each side took especial care to explain to the right honourable baronet that none of the parties with whom they respectively acted now, or had acted, were to be held committed to the memoranda agreed to. The point of local school committees was assumed unanimously, without discussion; and the provision of new schools, where needed, was left open. The points agreed to will form the basis, it may be expected, of an Education Bill, to be introduced by Sir John during the next session of Parliament.

HENRY VINCENT'S LECTURES.

Mr. Vincent is unceasingly prosecuting his labours, with great success, in all parts of the country. He has given his Commonwealth Lectures at Colchester to crowded audiences. At Darlington he has lectured on the Protestant Reformation in England, Henry Pease in the chair, to very large meetings. He has also lectured on popular and progressive themes, to crowded assemblies, at Stony-Stratford, Stockton-upon-Tees, Brigg, and Horncastle. It is interesting to notice how, in the absence of all political excitement, lectures that bear upon our ecclesiastical, political, and social advancement, are everywhere sustained; and none the less remarkable feature is the presence, in increasing numbers, of those who were formerly opposed to every kind of public propaganda. Whenever the present political apathy ceases, a new class of leaders will spring into activity—a class now educating itself for the future. Let every good man take courage—and work on!

MR. BRIGHT, M.P.

(From the Times.)

The Honourable Member was compelled last session, from the effects of years of overwork of body and mind, and under medical advice, to discontinue for awhile his attendance in the House of Commons. His subsequent tour in Scotland and Wales, though tending much to improve his general health, failed in completely re-establishing his wonted vigour. On the earnest recommendation of his physicians he has determined not to appear in Parliament during the ensuing session. Mr. Bright left London on the 10th instant, with some friends, for Paris, intending to visit Algeria, and afterwards to pass some months in the Italian States. The secession of such an eminent public man from Parliament, though only for another year, will be the subject of regret by all parties. Whatever the differences of political opinion, it is the characteristic of our countrymen to value and respect the talents and honesty of public men of all sections. The permanency and vitality of our system of Parliamentary government consists in the attrition

and conflict of earnest and powerful minds, and such a mind was Mr. Bright's. His Saxon intellect and eloquence were appreciated alike by partisans and opponents. For the last few months he has been the guest of statesmen differing from him on politics as widely as the poles asunder. Public men of Mr. Bright's ability and senatorial force are not superabundant, and can ill be spared; and though it has been our duty to differ from him on almost every point on which he has expressed definite opinions, we are anxious to record our sorrow both for the fact and for the cause of his non-appearance in Parliament. We are informed that Mr. Bright communicated personally to his leading Manchester constituents his intended year's absence abroad, with the tender of his seat; but that, naturally and honourably, his local friends pressed upon him its retention. Mr. Bright's last visit was to Mr. Cobden, in Wales.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Great excitement prevails at Southampton, respecting the forthcoming election. Sir Alexander Cockburn has taken leave of Southampton in an address. He says to his late constituents:—

Had I followed my own wishes and inclination, I should still have remained member for Southampton. To be the Attorney-General of England, and to represent you in Parliament, was the utmost object of my ambition, and left me nothing to desire. But I have become conscious that I am less able than heretofore, in point of health and strength, to meet the calls of a position which combined parliamentary and official with professional duties, and I have yielded to the advice of friends interested in my welfare, and exchanged these cares for duties which, though arduous and laborious, are of a less exacting and exciting character than those which I have hitherto sustained.

Mr. Weguelin's address has been published, and is dated from the Bank of England. He informs the electors of Southampton that he has been invited to present himself to their notice, and has been informed that a merchant would be an acceptable candidate to supply the place of their late learned and accomplished member. He has watched for years, with great interest, the rapid rise and well-merited prosperity of Southampton, and he should feel proud, as a merchant, to be associated in the representation of a port which modern science, and the energy of its citizens, have so closely connected and identified with the commercial interests of this great city. His politics have always been Liberal. He is a Free-trader, not of yesterday. He is in favour of that just economy in our public departments, which is consistent with the most complete efficiency. He would vote for the admission of the Jews into Parliament, and thus do away with the last remnant of intolerance in the State. He is a member of the Church of England, holding no extreme views, but anxious that the true principles of religion should prevail, and that the Church should be in charity with those who differ from her. He conceives that the vexed question of Church-rates impedes her efficiency and injures her usefulness, and would cordially vote for their total and unconditional abolition. He is prepared to vote for an inquiry into the state of religious endowments in Ireland, with the view of placing them on a more equitable footing. He would advocate such an extension of the franchise as shall more nearly represent the present intelligence of the people, in the exercise of which the ballot will become more needful, and will therefore receive his hearty support. The maintenance of the honour and dignity of this country he holds to be the surest guarantee of its power, and the best preserver of the peace of the world, and he therefore cordially adheres to the policy of the present Government, and the recent declaration of Lord Palmerston has his earnest approval.

Mr. Edwin James addressed the electors on Thursday, and made a declaration of his political principles. No Church-rates, free trade in law and commerce, an extended franchise, admission of Jews to Parliament, and the ballot and Lord Palmerston, were Mr. James's principles. The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, when Mr. Weguelin was to address the electors. Sir Edward Butler, the Conservative candidate, has issued a lengthy address. On the subject of Church-rates he says:—

To effect a settlement of the vexed question of Church-rates, I would give the most careful attention to any well-devised plan for providing a substitute for the present mode of rating, so that, while the conscientious scruples of those who now feel aggrieved may be allayed, the venerable edifices which are the pride and ornament of the country may not fall into decay.

A meeting was held on Monday evening in the large electoral ward of St. Mary's, to take into consideration the claims of Messrs. Weguelin and James, the two Liberal candidates, when an unmistakable feeling was manifested in favour of Mr. James. Messrs. Tully, Phillips, Bostock, and Hill were the principal speakers. The excitement was most intense.

Peter Rolt, Esq., one of the members for Greenwich, on Friday issued an address to his constituents, announcing his intention of resigning his trust as their representative in Parliament. He states "that having become the purchaser of the Orchard-place ship-building yard, Blackwall (late Mare's), it is probable that in the course of business he may be called upon to execute contracts for Government, and he cannot but regret the severance of a connexion which has hitherto afforded him so much happiness. This step was quite unexpected; still, the names of some probable candidates have been already mentioned, among others that of Alderman Salomons, who was an unsuccessful candidate at the last election."

It is reported that Mr. Walter Coffin, M.P. for Cardiff, has announced his intention of resigning, and

that a requisition inviting the Hon Colonel Stuart (son of Lord James Stuart) to come forward at the proper period has been got up. Mr. Coffin's advanced age probably is the cause of his resigning the representation of the borough.

Mr. Robertson Gladstone, in consequence of the announced intention of Mr. W. J. Garnett, of Bleasdale Tower, to become a candidate for the representation of Lancaster on the resignation of Mr. Groves at the next election, has issued a second address to the free-men and electors of the borough. In this address Mr. Gladstone states his intention of refraining from personally soliciting the vote of each elector, but announces that he shall from time to time give public expression to his sentiments when called upon to do so. The political opinions of Mr. Gladstone are expressed in the following passage:—

First of all I would declare that I belong to no party, that I am resolved to support those men who bring forward measures which, in my opinion, are best calculated to promote the welfare of the country, that I deprecate hasty and violent changes, that there is much which requires alteration as well as much which it is desirable to retain, that it is necessary to establish a policy of wise and careful retrenchment, calculated to mitigate the pressure of taxation, and the removal of those burdens, which press with undue severity upon the industry of the country; that we require thorough administrative army and law reform; a sound liberal and religious system of education connected with the reformation of juvenile offenders, measures for the prevention of crime, and the educating, training, taking care of, and redeeming from hopeless destruction those swarms of destitute children who crowd our streets, and from whom a large harvest of crime is reaped, and further the prevention by legislative enactments, as far as practicable, of that amount of intemperance and intoxication, which is the cause of so much crime, and which is so destructive both of body and soul.

While admitting the principle that no Government has a right to interfere with the internal affairs of other States, I consider that cases may arise where the exception to this rule may become equally a duty and a right.

I am opposed to vote by ballot, and I am not aware that it has in any country been found to promote well-ordered liberty and political morality; I look upon the franchise as a trust which the country at large has a right to know that its possessor exercises faithfully and properly. I am in favour of an extension of the franchise, but am opposed to any reduction of the qualification of voters.

I am opposed to the continuance of any grant to the college of Maynooth, my opinion being that, although our duty enjoins toleration, it is wrong to endow and thus nationally to recognise the extension of Popery.

Lord Henniker is spoken of as a probable candidate for East Suffolk, in the room of the late Sir Edward Gooch, whose death will cause an election in about a month from the present time, the Speaker being empowered to issue his writ during the recess, after fourteen days' notice in the *Gazette* of the death of a member.

MR. COBDEN ON MARITIME LAW.

On Thursday last the following letter to the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was read at the meeting of the directors, from Mr. Cobden, M.P.:—

Glyn Garth, near Bangor, Nov. 8.
My dear Sir,—Will you allow me to call your attention to a pending diplomatic negotiation in which our commercial and manufacturing interests are deeply involved? You will have observed a declaration made by the late Paris Congress against privateering. That resolution was afterwards submitted for the approval of the American Government, whose answer has not, I think, attracted all the attention it deserves from our mercantile community.

In substance, Mr. Marcy, the United States' Foreign Secretary, says: "We do not maintain, like the great European Powers, large warlike establishments in time of peace, and therefore we should, in case of hostilities, rely on the public spirit and patriotism of our private citizens, who would, with the sanction of Government, convert our merchant ships into vessels of war. To deny to this improvised navy the right of making prizes of your mercantile shipping, while to the thousands of vessels constituting your Royal and Imperial navies this privilege is to be reserved, would be voluntarily to surrender our commerce to annihilation. On no conditions whatever will the American Government renounce the use of its mercantile marine in case of war; and the same power to burn, capture, or sink enemy's property which you give to your Imperial or Royal navies we shall give to our naval volunteers, whether they be called privateers or by any other name. But being anxious to promote the object aimed at by the Congress, we invite you to carry out your principle by going one step further—exempt private property on the ocean from seizure by Government-armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, and the United States will readily meet you on that broad ground."

Now, really, there is no logical way of meeting this proposition but by an instant acquiescence; and, had it not been misrepresented and dealt with in a flippant spirit by some of our journals, it must have received as unanimous an assent in this country as it has from all parties in the United States.

But with this declaration against privateering at the Paris Congress two other resolutions were coupled, and, had their full scope been understood by our plenipotentiaries, it would have led them to propose to add to M. Walewski's protocol the very clause which has now been suggested by Mr. Marcy.

The Congress declared:—
"That the neutral flag covers an enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war."

"That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag."

These resolutions reverse the most venerated judgments of our Admiralty Courts, and, for the first time, impart the force of maritime law to principles which were resisted by England against the world in arms down to the close of the war in 1815. Without dwelling on the imperious necessity which led us during the late

Russian war to abandon our ancient belligerent rights, let us look at the altered position in which we should be placed in case of a future rupture with a maritime Power.

We will suppose—and it is no great stretch of the imagination, after all that diplomacy has achieved during the last three years—that we are at war with France. I remember hearing the late Mr. Samuel Gurney state, in the presence of the Prime Minister of the time, as the result of careful inquiry, that the amount of British property in ships and cargoes afloat averaged from 80,000,000*l.* to 100,000,000*l.* sterling. It would be a liberal estimate to put down the amount owned by France at from 20,000,000*l.* to 30,000,000*l.* We should thus have nearly four times as much private property exposed to the depredations of Government cruisers as our enemy. But under the new maritime code, which admits the competition of neutrals, it may fairly be questioned whether a merchant ship under either of the belligerent flags would long continue to find it profitable to keep the sea. Railroads, which transmit the heaviest commodities 500 miles with but little detriment to their exchangeable value, have virtually put an end to blockades. France, in case of war, could use the ports of Belgium, Holland, or Germany, through which channels her commerce, even with England, might be carried on in neutrals; for once on board an American or Dutch ship, French exports or imports would be safe from molestation. The same applies to British commodities, whether imported raw materials or exported manufactures; they would be liable to seizure only when on board a British vessel. Now, I ask, would it be possible for French and English ships and cargoes, which would be subject to a charge of ten or twenty per cent. for assurance against risk of capture, to compete with the neutral flags which would be free from any such burden? And bear in mind that our loss would be four-fold that of our enemy, owing to the large amount of our tonnage exposed to this unequal competition.

Or, let us suppose ourselves at war with the United States. It may be estimated that the value of American property afloat on salt water (a large part of their navigation is upon the interior lakes and rivers) does not exceed the half of ours. Unless their late proposal were previously adopted, the old system of privateering would be in force on both sides, to which we should offer two-thirds of the prey to their one third. But the rights of neutrals which were proclaimed at the Paris Congress would admit all the European flags to bring and carry to and from England and America the produce of both countries without risk of capture during the war. Again, I would ask—could a vessel bearing the British flag keep the sea under these circumstances, with 500 or 1,000 armed American vessels cruising against our commerce? It is clear that nobody would charter an English vessel, and pay a heavy insurance against capture, when a neutral ship could be had free from any such charge. The practical effect, then, of the alterations made in our maritime law at the Paris Conference, if we go no further, would be, in case of war with a naval Power, to transfer the carrying trade even of our own ports to neutral bottoms. It is then our interest especially, and beyond all other countries, to go forward in the path to which the Americans have invited us.

I cannot help regretting, as an Englishman, that the proposal did not originate with us. But the next best thing will be to give it a prompt and hearty acceptance, and aid in securing for it, if possible, a world-wide acquiescence. It is impossible to foresee all the consequences of such a revolution in the rules of war. It is, I believe, the first time in the annals of the world that the powers of belligerents will be restrained and defined in the interest of individuals by written international law. Who can tell in what other direction the precedent may be followed? Wars will henceforward partake more of the character of duels between Governments than of the old contests of nations. Private citizens will cease to be held responsible or liable to injury, unless they become participants in the strife. There will no longer be plunder and prize money to add the stimulus of cupidity to the passions of hatred and revenge; and we shall have one pretence less for constantly increasing the burden of war navies in proportion to the growth of foreign commerce, on the plea of protecting our mercantile marine. These are some of the obvious consequences of this proposed innovation upon the traditions and precedents of the last century. The mercantile world will, I trust, allow its voice to be heard upon the question by Government and Parliament; and it is in the hope that the chamber will throw the weight of its great influence into the scale of humanity and progressive civilisation that I have ventured to trouble you with this letter.

I remain, very truly yours,

RICHARD CORDEN,
Thomas Bazley, Esq., President of the Manchester
Chamber of Commerce.

THE INCOME-TAX.

On Monday evening, a meeting, presided over by Alderman Sir J. Duke, M.P., was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of promoting the objects of an association which has been formed with a view to procure the immediate repeal of the act by which the income-tax was raised to 1*l.* 4*d.* in the pound, and to bring about a more equitable adjustment of its assessment.

Sir J. DUKE, in taking the chair, said he had always been careful to insist on the distinction between a property and an income-tax. Against such a distinction he had never heard a word of argument, except the difficulty it would entail; but only let the representatives of the people declare that the thing must be done, and Ministers would soon find out a way. (Cheers.)

Alderman SIDNEY, M.P., moved a resolution to the effect that the present enormous charge of 1*l.* 4*d.* in the pound levied on incomes was, from the mode of its assessment, most oppressive and unjust to the trade and commerce of the country, and stating that, as the understanding at the time of passing the Acts of Parliament by which the tax was increased was that they were to continue in force for one year after the termination of the war, and "no longer," the meeting was of opinion that those Acts of Parliament ought to be repealed from and after the 5th day of April next.

It was seconded by Mr. T. S. GOWING, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. W. COX moved—

That the present system of levying the income-tax, by taxing precarious and permanent income alike, is manifestly unjust, and leads to a general and systematic evasion; that the despotic and inquisitorial mode of assessment is repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen, and has been submitted to from time to time under the impression that the tax was only for a temporary purpose; and this meeting hereby pledges itself to use every legitimate means to obtain either a more equitable adjustment of the tax, or a total repeal of it upon trades and professions. (Cheers.)

Mr. CLARKE seconded the motion, and this also was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. HAYMAN moved a resolution affirming that no person whose income was under 150*l.* a year ought to be called upon to pay income tax. (Cheers.) The meeting, in spite of some protest, adopted the resolution without a single hand being raised against it.

Mr. W. CONNELL moved a resolution suggesting the desirableness of forming district associations throughout the country. This was agreed to; and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

SOUTH LONDON SHOEBLACK SOCIETY.

On Friday evening, the second anniversary of this society was celebrated by a meeting of the Yellow Brigade of the London shoeblacks, in the National School-room, Borough-road. The Earl of Shaftesbury, with the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Woronzow Greig, Mr. Joseph Payne, and other friends and patrons of the society, were present. The Rev. Mr. CADMAN having opened the proceedings with a short prayer.

The Rev. Mr. WALLIS read the report, which stated that the society had been formed for the purpose of affording to destitute boys of that district the means of earning an honest living, and gaining a respectable character and position. The accounts for the past two years were given in comparison. In 1854, the expenses of the society's operations were 363*l.*; in 1855, 531*l.* The amount paid in wages was, in the former year, 229*l.*; in the latter, 318*l.* The amount lodged by the boys in the savings banks was in 1854 only 68*l.*; in the present year it was 105*l.*

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY warmly congratulated the boys upon their improved condition, urging them to continue striving to deserve a respectable position. His lordship told the boys that the continuance of the efforts of this society to remedy the condition of hundreds and thousands of their fellow-sufferers mainly depended upon their own good conduct. It was gratifying, he observed, to be able to state to them that there was sufficient proof in the accounts that the boys did bring home the whole of the money they received during the day, upon which the rule was for them to have their appointed share returned to them as their rightful earnings. He observed that in consequence of the success of the experiment of this institution, founded in benevolence and wisdom, there was now a great responsibility thrown upon those members of the community who enjoyed advantages of station and property, since the society having so far advanced, and with such good results, was at present in a position of some pecuniary difficulty. It required constant and persevering support. After a few words from the Hon. A. Kinnaird and the Rev. W. Curling, the ceremony of the presentation of a magnificent Family Bible to Mr. Joyce followed, purchased by the savings of the boys, as a testimony of their esteem and gratitude for his indefatigable efforts to instruct and train them for their start in life. An example was mentioned of one boy who had been placed in a situation, and by way of encouragement to persevere in his good conduct, he was presented with a copy of the "Leisure Hour." Prize medals were awarded to the two best boys in the society, and as a proof of their industry in the public service, one was reported to have earned 37*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, and placed 10*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* in the bank, and the other had earned 24*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, and also placed 6*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* in the bank.

It was stated by a member of the committee that the rent of the rooms and salaries of superintendent were paid out of the Rev. W. Cadman's pocket, and it was therefore suggested that the neighbouring congregations, to relieve him from that expense, should be invited to help the society. Mr. Payne addressed the boys in his accustomed friendly and good-humoured manner, giving them much judicious advice, with a little pleasantry to catch their attention.

They were then addressed by the Rev. Mr. CADMAN, who exhorted them to avoid bad companionship, that they might not fall into the way of temptation, and not be numbered with Sabbath-breakers and profane speakers. A collection was made at the doors.

THE FRAUDS ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Redpath and Kent were further examined, on Friday, by the Clerkenwell Magistrate. Four more cases were adduced against Redpath; in which, by prefixing the figure 1 to transfers of Stock to the amount of 500*l.*, 125*l.*, 212*l.* 10*s.*, and 225*l.*, he had gained 4,000*l.* of stock. It was stated by one witness that Redpath's gain on the transactions he had examined was 10,000*l.* One case involved a charge of forgery. There was a transfer of 1,087*l.* 10*s.* purporting to be from George Hammond to "George Sidney, of 20 Edward-street, Hampstead-road." It was shown that no George Sidney had lived at that house for at least thirteen years, but that eight or nine years ago Redpath himself lived there. In this case "Charles Kent" was the attesting witness. The magistrate declined to admit Kent to bail. The counsel for the prosecution said that charges would be brought against Kent involving immense amounts of money. The prisoners

were removed. On entering the gaoler's room, Redpath said to Kent, with a degree of confidence, "There is nothing against you, my boy: it was all *bond fide* stock that you transferred."

A petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed against Leopold Redpath on Friday. He was, it appears, a bankrupt in 1840. He began trade as a ship and insurance broker with no capital. In five years his liabilities were 4,740*l.*; profits, 847*l.*; property and other assets given up estimated at 913*l.*; losses 2,115*l.*; expenditure, 2,553*l.* His estate paid 1*s.* 10*d.* in the pound. On Monday an adjudication in bankruptcy was made against Leopold Redpath.

Another extensive fraud at the Great Northern has since been discovered. On Thursday morning the Clerkenwell Police-court was crowded to hear a charge preferred against Mr. William Snell, the chief clerk in the accountant's office, who was placed at the bar before Mr. Tyrwhitt, charged with embezzling the sum of nearly 1,000*l.* the moneys of the company. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner had been chief clerk in the accountant's office, and that in that situation all the cheques drawn by the directors were placed in the hands of Mr. Reynolds, the accountant, and by him given into the custody of the prisoner. One cheque for 500*l.*, drawn in favour of the Provident Fund, and dated 11th of July, was appropriated by him to his own purposes. On Wednesday, when asked to make up his accounts, he said he was a defaulter to the extent of 1,000*l.*, and that he was very sorry. Mr. Reynolds told him he must consider himself in custody. The facts having been shortly gone into, the prisoner was remanded for a few days.

A grand fact, says the *Spectator*, has come out with regard to the Redpath frauds. The Company professed to know its own capital; the directors knew that they were paying dividends on a larger capital; yet the accounts had been audited! In the last report of the Company is the following letter:—

Accountant's Department, Aug. 7, 1856.
To the Chairman and Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company.

Gentlemen,—The accounts and books in every department continue to be so satisfactorily kept that we have simply to express our entire approval of them, and to present them to you, for the information of the shareholders, with our usual certificate of their correctness.

We have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your very faithful and most obedient servants,

(Signed)

JOHN CHAPMAN, } Auditors,
J. CATTLEY, }

After Robson's detection, clerks were set to examine the Great Northern books, and they discovered the fraud in a single day. So much for the value of an audit executed in the same office. To be really valuable, the audit should be independent; and the Board of Trade has been suggested as the proper department to provide the machinery.

THE GREAT BULLION ROBBERY.

The great bullion robbery of May, 1855, is the topic of a graphic article in the *Daily News*, which gives the following connected sketch of the facts so far as they had appeared in the evidence given at the Mansion House up to Monday last:—

At what time the great idea of plundering the bullion chest of the South-Eastern Railway first occurred to this man with many pseudonyms, whose real name we will for the present take to be Agar, is not precisely revealed to us. Some months before its final execution we find him in communication with three accomplices—Burgess, a railway guard; Pierce, who had formerly been employed in the ticket-printing department; and Tester, a clerk in the Company's service, who is now it appears engaged in the construction of some Swiss railway lines. In spite of the communication thus established with the railway officials the enterprise looked a sufficiently desperate one. The bullion was conveyed from London-bridge to Folkestone in an iron safe, double fastened with two of Chubb's patent locks. But the man of many aliases was a man of many resources. The first point was to get an impression of the key (for at first it was supposed there was only one) by which the safe was fastened. This was furnished by means of Tester, to whose possession the key was for a short period entrusted while the safe was undergoing temporary repairs. It was then found that only half the business was done, as the safe had two locks. It was necessary to get the impression of the other key. Agar, under the name of Adams (his favourite pseudonym), upon this went down to Folkestone, and took rooms at the Pavilion Hotel, having previously left with Pierce 200 sovereigns, which he had drawn from the Bank of England, where he always appears to have kept a considerable balance, the proceeds of his frauds. This 200*l.* Pierce sent down in the iron safe from London to Folkestone, addressed to Agar, to the care of the two station clerks at Folkestone, whose special duty it was to look after the bullion arrivals. Agar, armed with a letter of advice from Pierce informing him of the remittance, went in the most natural way in the world to the Folkestone Station, when the bullion train arrived, to see his box with its 200*l.* enclosure taken out of the iron safe. He did so, and thereby gained his immediate object—the sole object for which all this scheme of the remittance had been set on foot—he saw where the key was kept which opened the other lock of the safe, and of which he had as yet no impression. Of this fact he made a careful note, and also of this other fact, likewise observed during his stay at Folkestone,—viz., that the two station clerks were both in the habit of leaving the office in which the key of the safe was kept in order to clear the passengers' baggage when the Boulogne boat came in. A few days after this information was gained, a couple of pedestrians might have been seen sauntering towards the Folkestone station at the moment the Boulogne boat came in. The two clerks left the office to look after the luggage, and the two strangers walked in. Pierce kept watch at the office door, Agar—alias Adams—went straight to the cupboard where the key was kept, and, while his companion watched, succeeded in taking, before the station clerks returned, a sufficient impression in wax.

An impression of both keys having been thus taken, the next important step was to fit them to the locks of the iron safe. Agar spent many days in filing two blank keys into due shape, and many more in adjusting them with requisite nicety to the complicated locks specially designed to provide against all the ingenuity of mal-practisers. Seven or eight times, for several successive weeks, did this veritable *chevalier d'industrie* travel down, by the connivance of Burgess, from London to Folkestone in the same van with the iron safe, busily filing and refiling his keys, till they would not only enter but open the lock. At length his perseverance is rewarded—both locks open to the forged keys.

The next point was to plan more closely all the details of the actual robbery. The quantity of bullion which it is calculated will be sent down in the next bullion train is 12,000*l*. In order to evade instant detection it is necessary to fill the safe with a weight equivalent to that of the gold abstracted. Two hundred-weight is fixed on as about this equivalent, and a purchase is accordingly made of two hundred-weight of shot. This shot is packed principally in thick leather bags, made of extra strength for the purpose, and strapped round the waists of Pierce and Agar. Cloaks, wigs, and false whiskers are prepared as disguises—a mallet and wedges are procured to open with as little noise as possible the wooden boxes in which the gold is packed in the interior of the iron safe; even seals are not forgotten, with which to re-seal the wax observed to have been affixed to the corners of the bullion boxes. Everything is ready, and all is known except the actual night on which the iron safe is to go. The signal that it is to go is to be given by Burgess, who is "to raise his cap from his head, and wipe his face." For fourteen successive nights, according to Agar's statement, he and Pierce, with their shot bags strapped round them, and all their apparatus prepared, drove to the neighbourhood of the station, only to drive back again. At last the night arrives—Burgess lifts his cap and wipes his face—Agar sees the iron safe—two iron safes—deposited in the van—watches the moment when the station-master's back is turned, and slips into the van beside his plunder. At once he is at work. He works alone till the train reaches Reigate. There Pierce and Burgess join him. The contents of both safes are rifled—the boxes opened, emptied, filled with shot, nailed and sealed up again. Before the arrival at Folkestone, 12,000*l* of gold, in coin and bars, are in the courier bags and the carpet bags—the van is clean swept and dusted. Burgess has taken his place again on the outside, and Agar and Pierce have ensconced themselves in a first-class carriage. They see the safes deposited on the platform—go on to Dover—return to London by the two o'clock morning train, and begin at once as speedily as possible to dispose of a portion of their plunder.

Some five or six hundred pounds worth of gold are speedily got rid of—some at St. Mary-axe, some at the Haymarket, a larger quantity by the mysterious agency of a gentleman known to Agar as Mr. James Saward, "a barrister," and of whom, if still in this country, we shall probably soon know more by the agency of the police. The great bulk, however, of the gold was taken to a villa, near Shepherd's-bush, where Agar was at that time residing with a lady of the name of Fanny Bolan Kay, to whom the public are mainly indebted for the immediate discovery of this complicated fraud. In that house the gold was melted down into bars of 100 oz. weight. A division of profits took place. Agar, Tester, and Pierce each got 600*l*. in bank notes—Burgess got 700*l*. Two thousand five hundred pounds worth of the gold, in addition to what had been at first disposed of, was thus accounted for; 7,000*l*. worth more, according to Agar's statement, remained in the hands of Pierce; but in no portion of this was Agar destined to participate. Shortly after the last division he was arrested on the charge of forgery, convicted, and, as we have seen, sentenced to transportation for life. At the time of his arrest he had about 3,000*l*. stock standing in his name at the Bank of England. This sum he employed his solicitor to sell out, and requested Pierce to re-invest it for the benefit of Fanny Kay and his child. With this request Pierce, as might have been expected, neglected to comply. He did worse. He turned Kay and her child adrift; and when the mother came to remonstrate, and represent her necessities, he treated her with brutal personal violence. Outraged at this, the woman went to the South-Eastern authorities to relate all she knew—which in itself was not much—and she also moved Agar to a confession, the substance of which we have just been recapitulating. As we have already intimated, the man's statement is *prima facie* to be received with some suspicion, and will fairly and properly be subjected to the most searching rigour of cross-examination; but it has already been corroborated in many points, will probably be corroborated in many more, and is in itself so full of intrinsic evidence of truthfulness, that we cannot help regarding it as a substantially accurate account of the planning and execution of the great Bullion Robbery of 1855.

On Monday, William Pierce and James Burgess were again placed at the bar of the Mansion House before the Lord Mayor, for further examination upon the charge of having been concerned in robbing a chest of 15,000*l*. worth of bullion while in its transit from London to Folkestone by the South-Eastern Railway last May twelvemonths. The court, as at the previous examinations, was crowded, Mr. Bodkin, instructed by Mr. Rees, again attended in support of the prosecution, and the prisoners were respectively defended by Mr. Wontner and Mr. Lewis. The evidence for the prosecution was proceeded with. The witnesses were the servants who lived with Agar at the time; two cabmen, who had driven him and Pierce to London-bridge Station several times; a coffee-house keeper, a publican, a bar-maid, and a goldsmith's assistant. The details of their evidence strongly supported Agar's statements. In the case of one of the cabmen the minute description given of the men who rode in his cab tallied in a great measure with the appearance of both Agar and Pierce. Towards the close of the proceedings evidence to the following effect was given by James Porter, a carpenter:—

I was here at the last examination of the prisoners. I was present when the short adjournment took place. Directly behind Pierce I observed that man (pointing to the man in question, who here gave his name as Robert

Dackombe) speak to him. I could not hear what he said to Pierce. I heard Pierce say to him, "Make away with them—destroy them." This man stopped in the court a short time, and I don't think I saw him afterwards. I am sure he is the person.

Dackombe totally denied the imputation, but it was confirmed by Inspector Mitchell. The Lord Mayor said that for the future every precaution would be taken to prevent prisoners while in the dock having communication with bystanders in the court. This extraordinary case, which excited the deepest interest throughout the day, was at this period of the proceedings adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE RAILWAY MURDER IN DUBLIN.

The dreadful murder of Mr. Little, the railway cashier, is still involved in mystery. It would appear, however, that money has been carried off from Mr. Little's room—some 360*l*., and that taken from a safe, while 1,500*l*. was lying on the table. A portion of a canal near the station has been drained, and an engineer's hammer has been found in the mud, the handle cracked as if a blow had been hit which the head had missed; there was human hair attached to the hammer. The railway company have offered a reward of 300*l*., and the family of the deceased 150*l*., for the conviction of the murderer. Every agency is at work to discover him. A belief is gaining ground that the assassin was a person in the employ of the company.

The examination of the canal near the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, resulted, on Thursday, in the discovery of a razor near the spot where the hammer was found. It has been ascertained that the hammer was a "fitter's hammer," quite new and unused, and having a temporary handle. The razor "appears to have been part of the toilet appointments of some respectable person." Three persons, arrested at Kells on suspicion, have been examined by the Dublin police-magistrate, and two remanded. No evidence at present connects them with the murder, but the two remanded, a man and his wife, give a poor account of themselves.

The private investigation before Mr. Kemmis continues from day to day without scarcely an hour's intermission, and was proceeding on Sunday at an advanced hour in the afternoon. The only reliable information obtainable from an authorised source is to the effect that but little doubt is entertained of a speedy arrest, and that many days, perhaps hours, will not elapse without the efforts of the police being crowned with complete success.

Poor Mr. Little has left an aged mother and two sisters to deplore his tragic fate. The former is not expected to recover the shock which her system received on hearing of the murder, and she continued for several hours in fainting fits, which threatened a fatal result. The family resided in a fashionable locality in the southern suburbs of the city, and fully two miles from the offices of the Midland Railway. The deceased was a native of Wexford, and his relatives there hold a highly-respectable position in society.

APPALLING RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN IRELAND.

Ireland furnishes an appalling railway "accident" this week. The line from Waterford to Kilkenny is single; two miles from Waterford, at Dunkitt, there is a siding; on Wednesday, about two o'clock, a ballast-train, containing workmen, should have been turned into the siding, but it was allowed to proceed on the main line; presently a passenger-train for Dublin dashed up. The men in the ballast-train saw their danger, leaped from the waggons, and tried to run up the sides of a deep cutting—five fell back on the rails, and were torn to pieces by the passenger-train. One of the Waterford papers states that at the time that the collision took place the working men in the stationary train jumped from it, and, a high embankment being at the side, they rushed to it. All of them tumbled back again and were caught by the train and cut to atoms. Four had their heads cut completely off, and one, who was the only victim that showed any signs of life after the collision, had his arms cut off. "Human efforts must fail to accurately describe this appalling picture. Brains, blood, and entrails of men, pieces of carriages and engines, goods and luggage, were everywhere visible, and all presented a scene too horrible for contemplation. The engine-drivers, who fortunately leaped on to the side of the truck where the down-train should have passed, escaped almost uninjured." Five men were killed, and a number of passengers were badly hurt. Dr. White, of Dublin, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, is not expected to survive. The other sufferers all progress favourably. Hunter and Snow, the engine-driver and fireman, are in hospital in Waterford and doing well, and Mr. Coolaghan, the commercial traveller, one of the bones of whose face near the eye was fractured, is going on most satisfactorily. Mr. Sims Reeves and a musical troupe would have travelled by this train had not Mr. Reeves been unwell.

At the inquest on Friday the following verdict was unanimously agreed to:—

We find that the deceased persons were killed at Dunkitt-siding, on the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, by the Kilkenny midday mail to Waterford coming into collision with the ballast train in such siding, in consequence of the points of the siding having been unlawfully and improperly left open; that such points were in the particular care of Michael Brien, ganger, in charge of the ballast train, who neglected to see them closed. Our finding is that of manslaughter against the said Michael Brien, through whose wilful and unlawful neglect the deaths have occurred; that no blame can be attached to any of the officers of the traffic department on the line, whose driver and fireman used every effort in their power to prevent the catastrophe.

The prisoner Brien was removed in custody, and

will be committed to Kilkenny Gaol for trial at the ensuing assizes.

The inquest on the bodies of Mr. Hands and Mr. Hicks, who met their deaths by the collision near Nantyderry, on the Newport and Hereford Railway, on the 12th inst., was resumed on Friday and Saturday at Abergavenny—evidence being tendered to disprove the charges of neglect made against the company, and Mr. Humphreys cross-examining the witnesses, with the view of showing that on a line ever so properly made and kept, an engine run on the curve described, with a broken spring, at twenty-five miles an hour, must necessarily run off. The inquest was then adjourned until Wednesday next (this day,) and will probably occupy two or three days more. The above-named Mr. M. Hicks had effected an assurance against accidents for 1,000*l*. with the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, the trifling payment required having only been made a few months since. He has left a widow and five children, to whom the sum thus prudently secured will be an acceptable relief, and the advantages of the accidental assurances granted by this useful company can scarcely be shown in a more striking manner.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

I believe (says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent) I may state on good grounds that the Emperor and Empress, with a select party, will, after all, go to Fontainebleau. There will not be the same state that there was at Compiègne, and the velvet breeches and long silk stockings will be suppressed, but the court hunting will take place all the same.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the customs revenue, for the month of October, which amounted to 16,220,677 francs, being an increase of 3,033,404 francs on the corresponding month of last year.

Count Kisseleff had a conference with Count Walewski, a few days ago, on the subject of Belgrad. The Russian Minister manifested the most conciliatory disposition, but insisted on the necessity of solving the difficulty in a Congress, in order that it may be shown to the eyes of Europe that the obstacles and delays in the execution of the Treaty of Peace do not come from Russia.

The *Presse* contains a startling announcement. In the course of a description of the intentions attributed to the English Government in the Persian Gulf, which comprise the occupation of the island of Karrah, it remarks: "Karrah, it has been forgotten, belongs to France in virtue of a treaty concluded in 1769 between M. Pyraut, our Consul at Bassorah, and Kerim Khan, probably the wisest of the Sovereigns who have reigned over Persia in modern times. This treaty is doubtless but little known, but that consideration does not diminish its importance, since no ulterior convention has abolished or modified it."

Forty-six persons, belonging to the religious sect of the Momiers, a kind of methodists, were tried before the Correctional Police of Lyons on Thursday, for having held meetings in defiance of the orders given by the authorities. It appears that the Momiers, who are distinguished by the severity of their religious doctrines and discipline, are spreading rapidly in France, and reckon amongst their members many rich and influential persons. In Lyons, a magnificent chapel has been erected, at the expense of a rich merchant, and will shortly be opened. The Momiers wished to hold meetings in the commune of St. Bel, in the arrondissement of Lyons, but the authorities refused their authorisation, and expressed their suspicions that some political object was intended. The Momiers, headed by a preacher, named Charipot, nevertheless, met in prayer, which led to the present trial. The prisoners were condemned by the Tribunal, each to a fine of sixteen francs and costs, Charipot, their spiritual head, being condemned to a fine of 300 francs.

The Marquis of Antonini, the Neapolitan Ambassador at Paris, has now actually received his passports. The Neapolitan subjects in Paris will be placed under the protection of Prussia.

General Dufour has left Paris, after several interviews with the Emperor. "I believe the influence of the French Emperor, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, is at this moment being exercised to induce the King of Prussia to have a little patience; and for this reason, that Switzerland would at all hazards refuse to comply with his demands in the terms framed by M. de Sidow, the Prussian Envoy at Berne. A recent letter states that M. Stampli, the President of the Confederation, has, with the entire approbation of that body, given a categorical refusal to the last imperious summons to release the prisoners, dwelling especially upon the inadmissible form in which the demand was made."

The *Gazette de France* concludes an article on Piedmont with the following amiable allusion to England: "Let us draw up the visor of this nation and expose the trader who wanders about the globe disguised as a knight."

M. Emile de Girardin has sold his interest in the *Presse* to M. Milhaud, the banker, after a negotiation of only three days. M. de Girardin was the founder and principal proprietor of the paper. He possessed forty 100ths of the shares and had a salary of 30,000*fr*. as *redacteur* in chief. The terms are, for the forty shares 800,000*fr*., and for the editorship 150,000*fr*., making together the very handsome sum of 950,000*fr*., which M. de Girardin will put in his pocket. The *Siecle* will now be the only remaining Liberal journal in Paris.

The *Charivari* has a caricature representing the

"Times in the shape of a huge partition wall between a Highland soldier and a French one. The Scotchman—the invariable type of the British soldier, according to French notions—drives his fist through the broad sheet, and leaning across, says, while saluting the action to the word, "A sheet of paper shall never prevent us from shaking hands."

THE DIFFERENCES WITH RUSSIA.

The *Presse* of Brussels contains the following: "At the moment of going to press we receive from Paris a despatch, giving us the precise bearing of the last circular of Prince Gortschakoff. According to this despatch, which proceeds from an undoubted source, the circular of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs is couched in moderate and conciliatory language; but Russia abandons neither her opinions nor her claims on Bolgrad, and she calls for the meeting of a conference, to the decision of which she will defer unhesitatingly."

The *Nouvelle Gazette de Prusse* affirms that Russia is ready to give up the Isle of Serpents, but that she means to retain Bolgrad. This is confirmed by the *Wurtemberg Moniteur*, a journal often well informed, which, speaking of the report that Russia has made up her mind to yield both the points in controversy, says it has reason to believe the news is true, "at least so far as regards the Isle of Serpents."

The Vienna and Berlin journals state that the convocation of a second congress at Paris appears now certain, and contradict the announcement that the commissioners of the five great Powers would settle at Constantinople the questions relative to the principalities, the Isle of Serpents, and Bolgrad.

TURKEY.

The Ministerial crisis at Constantinople is renewed. Aali Pasha, who had been only one day in office as Foreign Minister, is again out, the new Grand Vizier (Kedschid Pasha) and he not being able to agree. This intelligence comes by telegraph from Vienna. Riza Pasha is Minister of War.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 13th state that M. de Bouteniff has again insisted with the Porte on the subject of the departure of the English ships of war from the Bosphorus.

The *Pays* states that the affair between the Russian battery at the mouth of the Sea of Azoff and the English steamer has been arranged. The guns fired were, it states, all with blank cartridge, and merely intended as a notice to the captain of the steamer to explain his object in ascending the strait. Explanations were afterwards entered into between the captain of the vessel and the Russian commandant, and it was agreed that the affair should be referred to their Ambassadors at Constantinople. The matter was accordingly submitted to the representatives of the two Powers and amicably arranged.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss journals of the 21st state that the Federal Government is neglecting no measure that prudence could command for the defence of the territory. The federal military direction has just sent a circular to all the cantons, directing their attention to the necessity of neglecting no means for the proper organisation of the Landwehr. Hitherto but little importance has been attached to that part of the service, the two contingents of the army and the reserve being considered sufficient.

One step more has been taken in the Neuchâtel affair. Herr Von Sydow, the Prussian Ambassador, has remitted to the President of the Federal Council a note demanding the unconditional release of the prisoners; and the representatives of the other states of the German confederation have expressed the assent of their Governments to this note. The President, Herr Staempfli, is said to have replied that as the Neuchâtel question formed the subject of negotiations on the part of the Great Powers, he could not, for the moment, revive the proposition of Prussia. The Prussian Government is said to have been very desirous of securing the release of the prisoners before the 29th of November, when the Prussian Landtag meets, so as to be enabled to use conciliatory language in the speech from the throne.

ITALY.

Intelligence received from Naples continues to represent the King as entering upon a course of clemency, and it is expected that an amnesty will follow those special acts of grace that have already been granted. But it is added that the amnesty will only be extended to those who will leave the kingdom for ever, or will allow themselves to be put under the supervision of the police. Some little administrative reforms are likewise expected in Naples, and the king at least thus hopes to satisfy France, without surrendering his independence.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent writes that official despatches from Palermo state that the authorities were on the look out for French and English vessels, which the police declared might contain war material. Sicily is described as more excited than Naples.

A letter from Vienna, in the *New Wurzburg Gazette*, says: "Sir Hamilton Seymour recently gave to our Cabinet the positive assurance that England would not undertake anything with regard to the Neapolitan affair, of a nature to serve the projects of the revolutionary party in Italy, or to disturb the tranquillity of the Peninsula."

It is stated, that the Pope is decided to grant the long-promised amnesty before the end of this year, by which the greater part of political offenders still in confinement will be restored to liberty, those only whose animosity against the Papal regime is considered

to be incorrigible being reserved for further incarceration. The liberated prisoners will most probably be exiled from the Roman States.

SPAIN.

The *Journal des Débats* states, in the course of an article by M. de Sacy upon the affairs of Spain, that the absolutists who surrounded the Queen lately demanded her consent to a union between her daughter and the young Prince Charles, infant of Spain, eldest son of the infant Don Juan, brother of Count de Montemolin. The Queen was ready to assent to the proposal, but the absolutists went further, and demanded that the Queen abdicate in favour of her child, and that during the minority of the new Queen, the government of Spain be confided to a council of regency, composed of three members, two of them being the husband of Queen Isabella and the Infant Don Juan—that is to say, the father of the future Queen, and the father of her intended husband. The *Débats* adds that the Queen was greatly affected and irritated by this outrageous proposal, and rejected it with all her energy.

There has been an insurrectionary movement at Malaga. The number of lives lost in this republican outbreak is greater than was at first stated. Of the insurgents more than fifteen were killed; while eight of the soldiery have received dangerous wounds. The Madrid ministerial papers pretend that the object of the outbreak was to facilitate a smuggling transaction on a large scale. The troops had twelve men *hors de combat*. The commandant had his horse wounded under him. The garrison consisted of only 400 men of all arms. General Manuel de la Concha was present, and acted with the troops. The disarming of the population goes on slowly. The Council of War has condemned seven persons, who were taken with arms in their hands during the conflict, to be shot. The Government, says the *Epoca*, had determined not only on having the insurgents at Malaga punished with great severity, but on acting in the same way towards any who might disturb public tranquillity in any other places. Several persons, but none of them of note, had been arrested in Madrid for political causes.

The *Madrid Gazette*, of the 18th, contains the Royal decrees which relieve M. Pacheco from the post of Minister at London, and nominate M. Gonzalez Bravo in his place.

By a Madrid mail up to the 19th we learn that Marshal Narvaez's position and influence are entirely re-established. It is hoped that an arrangement with the Holy See concerning the Church property, already sold, will be come to.

Addresses continue to pour in from bishops and archbishops, thanking Her Majesty for the care she takes of the interests of the Church, and declaring that she thus shows herself to be "not less pious than her illustrious ancestor and namesake, Isabella the Catholic, of imperishable memory!"

A great sensation has been created in Madrid by the news of the Conference held at St. Cloud, on the affairs of Spain, by the Emperor, Lord Howden, and M. Turgot. Persons in Paris affirm that its result was the firm determination that France as well as England should not even make a single remonstrance, much less move a soldier or a ship, to save Queen Isabella or her dynasty, if by her folly, obstinacy, or obedience to bad counsel, she should bring on herself and her throne that measure of retribution which most people in Spain expect.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

The abdication of the King of Denmark, and his retirement from political life, is daily anticipated. His uncle Prince Ferdinand will succeed to the throne.

The "central defensive system" of Sweden is to be at once completed, the chain of fortresses put upon war footing, and the troops armed with the Minié rifle.

AMERICA.

The New York papers state that on the 10th telegraphic despatches were received, stating that Illinois had given her eleven electoral votes for Buchanan. The numbers are now—Buchanan, 174; Fremont, 114; and Fillmore, 8. The return from California cannot be received till next month, but the four votes it sends to the College are set down to Buchanan, who has obtained at least ten, and possibly fourteen votes more than the number absolutely necessary to elect; which is 149. The following is an extract of a private letter from a distinguished and judicious American: "New York, Nov. 6.—We have not elected Fremont, but we are not beaten and not discouraged. The spirit of our party to-day is most cheering. Without a day's delay—the moment almost that the result is known—reorganisation commences, and efficient schemes for educating the people to resist the power of the slaveholding capitalists are initiated."

The following is now given as the probable Buchanan Cabinet: General Cass, Secretary of State; Wise, War; Howele Cobb, Finances; Jesse D. Bright, Interior; Colonel Richardson, Postmaster-General.

The Hon. J. M. Clayton, the American Minister who negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, died on the 9th, after a protracted illness. According to the *New York Herald*,—"The general opinion that he had been overreached by Sir Henry Bulwer affected his spirits; and it is said he was several times driven to his bed by illness produced by anxiety of mind."

The Southern papers still continue the discussion on the desirableness of a revival of the slave trade.

The telegraph line connecting Newfoundland with the American continent is now completed and in operation. The distance from St. John's to the point where it connects with the Nova Scotia line is about six hundred miles—from Aspy Bay, Cape Breton, to Cape Ray Cove, N.E., being eighty-five miles.

We learn from the Memphis papers, says the *New York Herald*, that there is great excitement in Union County, Arkansas, on account of the discovery of a plot among the negroes to rise in rebellion on a given day. Fortunately the plot was discovered in time to prevent one of the most bloody massacres in the whole annals of insurrection. The plot was very extensive, and the negroes who were taken up and made to confess implicated others twenty miles off. Some of the negroes say the rising was to take place on the day of the Presidential election. The men all being from home on that day, the plot was to murder the women first, and then attack the unarmed men at the polls. The letter states that on the Colorado the excitement is intense, and that several negroes have been hung. The plot seems to have been very extensive, reaching as far as Texas.

The accounts of Walker's victories at Grenada and Massaya had been confirmed, or rather repeated. Walker's position was regarded as more favourable.

Mexican advices state that the struggle between General Viadarr and President Comonfort continued to rage fiercely, and threatened to be desolating in its effects upon the country.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs has announced to the Second Legislative Chamber, that the Government of Holland has given in its assent to the principles of maritime law which were laid down by the Congress of Paris.

The Prussian Government have selected Jasmund as the site of a great naval-military arsenal in the Baltic.

The population of Cincinnati, within the corporate limits, is stated to be 470,000. The exports from that city for the year 1855, amounted to \$6,744,786 dols.; in 1851-2 to only 33,334,496 dols.

The struggle between the Government and the popular representatives in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is kept up with equal tenacity on both sides. The Chamber, which re-assembled on the 19th, has persisted in its vote of want of confidence in the ministry, and the ministers have persisted in keeping their places. In reply to this show of defiance, the Chamber has declared the session closed. No budget has been voted. Events of importance are, therefore, anticipated.

In Lisbon the elections have turned against the Government, for here the Radical party, which calls itself the party of regeneration, has obtained a decided majority. It is, however, presumed that in the provinces of Portugal the result will be different. The Miguelites have, on this occasion, taken part in the elections, but not one of their candidates has succeeded. The defeat of the Cabral party is complete.

The feud between the natives of New Zealand was, at the last dates, raging with great violence, and a serious encounter had taken place between the two hostile tribes of the Ngatiruanui and Ngatiawa. Five appear to have been killed on both sides. The former tribe had eight wounded, the latter three—at least this is the only loss that either will admit of. The encounter took place near the European boundary, but no alarm or anxiety appears to exist on the part of the colonists.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette*.

The explosion of a powder magazine has taken place at Rhodes, by which 1,000 persons are said to have perished.

The *Independence Belge* says that M. de Morny has been recalled from St. Petersburg; some of the Count's horses, carriages, and furniture have already arrived at Havre.

The late General Guyon left two sons and one daughter. The Emperor of the French has already nominated one of the boys to a vacancy in the Polytechnic School, and has promised to provide, if possible, for the other.

The Ban of Croatia, the well-known Jellachich, is seriously ill at Agram.

A letter received from Dr. W. H. Russell, of the *Times*, dated Baktchi-Seral, Nov. 4, states that he is on his way home, after a most agreeable and interesting journey; but that he will return through Russia to the Prussian frontier.

Law and Police.

LORD ERNEST VANE TEMPEST.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, Sir F. Thesiger moved for a rule calling on Lord Ernest Vane Tempest to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for having on the 31st of last month assaulted Cornet Ames, at Brighton, by spitting in his face in the streets, and calling him "a low black-guard," and "a ——— coward."—Rule granted.

A CASE OF SOME INTEREST was raised before Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood on Tuesday. The Liverpool woolbroking firm of Gartside, Ward, and Bowes, applied for an injunction to restrain one Outram, formerly an apprentice, from making known in any way certain extracts from the books and business documents of the plaintiffs of which he was possessed. The defendant put in an answer by stating that the plaintiffs were guilty of fraud in the conduct of their business. Thus, he alleged, and stated special cases in proof thereof, when wool was sent to them to dispose of with a limit of price which was below the market price, the plaintiffs were in the habit of taking it themselves and sending fictitious sold notes, by which it was made to appear that the wool was sold at the price limited, and that they then sold it at the real market-price, or higher if possible, and pocketed the difference. It was pleaded on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the defendant had revealed knowledge obtained in confidence, and that he had only made roving suggestions of fraud. The

Vice-Chancellor said, that no such relationship as confidential relationship in matters of fraud is recognised by the law. If this had been a mere "roving suggestion of fraud" made by a clerk against his employers, he certainly would not have been allowed to file roving interrogatories, calling upon them to make disclosures from their private books and entries. But nothing could be less roving than the answer put in by the defendant. It was clear, sharp, plain, marked, and defined. He ruled that the defendant was entitled to put certain interrogatories to the plaintiffs with the object of substantiating the case he had set up.

THE EARL OF LUCAN AND THE "DAILY NEWS."—Mr. Field, on behalf of the proprietor of the *Daily News*, against whom the Earl of Lucan is prosecuting a charge of libel, applied to the Court of Exchequer on Friday, for leave to put in a special plea setting out all the facts relating to the appointment of the Chelsea Commissioners, and in substance alleging that the article in question was a fair comment on the inquiry in question. Baron Alderson said, "You might as well put 'Chevy Chase' on the record." The Court ultimately gave leave to the defendant to plead the general issue, and so much of the second plea only as set forth the fact that the alleged libel was only a fair comment, in a public journal, on the public acts of a public man.

GAROTTING.—As a sample of what garotting really is we subjoin the statement of a Mr. Moore, given at the Lambeth Police-court, last week. Mr. Moore had been garotted and robbed within a few feet of his own door in Lambeth:—

Mr. Moore, who seemed to be suffering severely from the serious injuries inflicted on him, and particularly from the violent squeezing of his throat, said: This morning between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, while passing along Temple-street, on my way home, I heard some footsteps behind me, and finding by the sound that they were closely approaching me, I, when a minute's walk from my own door, turned round, and saw four men close behind me. One of the men put one of his arms around my neck, while he grasped me by the throat with the hand of the other, and drew me back towards him. One of the others struck me a violent blow on the chest, and a second gave me an equally violent blow on the stomach. I felt certain I should have been suffocated; but by a great effort I made such a struggle that I fell to the ground, and on doing so I cried out "Murder" as well as I could.

A GANG OF SWINDLERS IN ST. JOHN'S WOOD, a Mr. and Mrs. Bond, and one Fennel and his wife, who acted as servants, were brought up on Wednesday, before Mr. Combe, at Southwark, charged with obtaining nearly 1,000*l.* worth of goods from various tradesmen, and absconding without payment. Their system was very simple. They took a furnished house for a week, No. 3, Wellington-place, St. John's Wood. Mrs. Bond went the round of the shops, ordered silks, satins, furniture, lamps, &c., &c., to be sent by a certain day to the house for Mr. Bond's inspection. When the goods came, Mr. Bond was out. The tradesman, of course, seeing a handsomely furnished house, left the goods at Mrs. Bond's request. When he called a day or two afterwards, goods and customers were gone together. The prisoners were remanded.

THE CHURCH-RATE DISPUTE AT CLAPHAM.—Mr. R. Palmer (and Mr. W. Morris) appeared on Saturday, before the Master of the Rolls, on an information for the Attorney-General, relative to this case, which has reference to a long-pending dispute between the Churchwardens and inhabitants of Clapham, as to the power of the former to levy, in conjunction with certain other trustees, arbitrary Church-rates upon the latter. It appears that, by the 14th George III., cap. 12, certain trustees thereby appointed were empowered to pull down and rebuild the parish church at Clapham, and to borrow 6,000*l.* for the purpose of so doing. To repay this sum the trustees, after applying the rents of the pews for that purpose, were authorised to levy a rate upon the inhabitants not exceeding 6*d.* in the pound. When the money so borrowed and the interest upon it were paid, this power of levying rates was to cease, and the rents were to be applied for the benefit of the parish. By another Act of Parliament (53rd George III., c. lxxvi.) the same trustees were authorised to build a chapel of ease within the parish of Clapham, and to raise 6,000*l.* for such purpose, much in the same way and with similar powers as they had under the former act. The trustees, under these two Acts of Parliament, had borrowed the money to carry out their trust, and had built the new church at Clapham and the chapel of ease known as St. Paul's Chapel. They had also, from the passing of the acts, continued to receive the rents of the pews of both church and chapel, and to levy the rates for the nominal purpose of paying off the debts they were authorised to contract. It was now, and has been for some years, alleged that the money so raised and received by the trustees has been more than sufficient to pay off these debts over and over again, and that the trustees were misapplying their trust fund, by appropriating it to uses foreign to their trust. A number of the inhabitants of Clapham have at last set actively to work to ascertain whether or not they are legally taxed by the trustees in reference to those rates, and the result of their efforts is the present information by the Attorney-General, by whom it was prayed that an account might be taken of the money received and rates levied by the trustees under the acts above-named, that in taking such accounts the trustees might be disallowed all moneys paid and applied by them contrary to their powers, that in the meantime they might be restrained from levying any new rates, and that they might be ordered to pay into court, for the benefit of the parish of Clapham, all sums (if any) that might be found due from them to the parish upon taking the above accounts. His Honour made a decree as prayed. Mr. Prendergast appeared for the de-

fendants, against whom no corrupt or personally improper motives were implied.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—The Vice-Chancellor Kindersley gave judgment on Monday in the matter of the Royal British Bank in favour of the assignees. Upon the application of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, an appeal was authorised, and thus the whole question will at once be brought before the Lords Justices, whose appellate jurisdiction, applying to proceedings in bankruptcy as well as in Chancery, will enable them to deal with it in all its bearings in a manner calculated to settle the law upon the subject. The enormous expense of all these proceedings will fall, of course, upon the suffering and helpless creditors and shareholders. From the Lords Justices there is the possibility of an appeal to the House of Lords.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The growing taste for music is one of the most striking signs of the times. As was said the other day by a contemporary, music flourishes; every town has its concerts, its glee clubs, its madrigal societies, its choral unions; the great cities have their large concert-halls, their festivals, their operas; and now, a century after the death of Handel, it is found possible to assemble together a chorus of 2,000 voices, a large proportion of these being simply trained amateurs, to sing the grandest music which has ever been written, in a way which was impossible when the composer was living, if not inconceivable. The proposed preliminary Handel commemoration, of next May, under the auspices of the Sacred Harmonic Society, has excited great interest. This is to be entirely a Handelian year with the society, a kind of preparation for the spring festival at the Crystal Palace. Thus, on Friday next, the season is to be inaugurated at Exeter Hall by the performance of Handel's "Solomon," when the principal solo parts will be sustained by Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Delby, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Thomas. This will be followed by four (if not five) of Handel's Oratorios, as well as by "Elijah," "Creation," "Eli," "Lobgesang," Mozart's "Requiem," "Athalia," and an adaptation of Rossini's "Stabat Mater"—a promising programme for 1856-7.

The Handelian furor has also extended to St. Martin's Hall, where Mr. Hullah's baton waves with its accustomed grace and authority. On Wednesday, the season was commenced by the performance of "Israel in Egypt," which is described by a competent critic as having been "very good." "Mr. Hullah's chorus was more masterly in its force and richer in its tone than we have yet heard it." The solos were taken by Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Palmer (who sang her difficult air in the first act very well, though perhaps a little too pompously), Messrs. E. Calkin, Thomas and Barnby. The orchestra was efficient, and the Hall was very full. The choruses, descriptive of the plague upon the Egyptians and the deliverance of the children of Israel, were most effectively rendered; and the hailstone chorus was, as usual, *encored*. The other *encores* of the evening were accorded to Mr. Geo. Calkin, in "The Enemy Said," and to Messrs. Lomas and Barnby, in the duett, "The Lord is a Man of War."

Handel is altogether the fashion for the time being. The lovers of "the mighty master" will hear with satisfaction that a complete edition of his works has been undertaken by a great body of musicians and music publishers in Germany, who have formed themselves into a society for that purpose.

On Saturday, the Crystal Palace Company gave the second of their weekly concerts. Like the first it was very successful. The day was singularly fine for the month of November, and the mild air and bright sunshine made the visit to Sydenham quite a gay and exhilarating excursion. The number of visitors, consequently, was very great. At first they were dispersed through the beautiful grounds; but by two o'clock most of them were assembled in the vast concert-room, which they completely filled. Madame Rudersdorff, as before, was the only singer. She repeated Meyerbeer's fine air, "Robert, toi que j'aime," which she had sung at the previous concert. Her other pieces were Knight's ballad, "She wore a wreath of roses," and the scena, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," from Weber's *Oberon*. M. Svindson, a member of the orchestra, played a solo on the flute. M. Werner played a concerto on the pianoforte, composed by himself. The orchestral pieces were the adagio and scherzo from Mendelssohn's well-known Scotch symphony; Spontini's overture to *Olympia*, and Nicolai's overture to *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. The compact and well-trained little band, under the direction of their able conductor, Mr. Manns, acquitted themselves exceedingly well. Altogether, the concert was light and pleasant.

Le Nord appears to give credit to the report that the Grand Duke Constantine will visit Paris before joining the Empress Mother at Nice.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Nov. 26.

SOUTHAMPTON ELECTION.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

The public meeting to decide on the qualification of the two liberal candidates, Messrs. Weguelin and James, took place at eight o'clock this evening, at a large riding school; Aldermen Dusauroy in the chair. About 3,000 persons were assembled. Both candidates were present, each surrounded by a host of friends, the liberal party, which formerly had acted in concert, being now ranged on opposite sides. The body of the place was filled with the most tumultuous assemblage that has been known in Southampton since the corn-law riots. Mr. Weguelin was first called on to speak, and he was listened to with some degree of attention. Mr. James attempted to speak after him, but it was full half an hour before he could commence, the noise of the crowd being so great. When he had finished, a working man was lifted on to the platform, and addressed the assembly on the wrongs of the working classes. It was then moved that Mr. Weguelin was the person to represent the liberals of Southampton, and it was also moved that Mr. James was a fit person. A show of hands was taken, when the chairman decided that the result was in favour of Mr. James. The accuracy of this decision was immediately disputed by Mr. Weguelin's friends. The cheering, hooting, groaning, hissing and catcalling during the meeting were frightful.

After Alderman Dusauroy had left the meeting, Mr. Town-Councillor Clarke was called to the chair, when it was moved and carried, that Alderman Dusauroy having decided against the evidence and contrary to the votes of the meeting, and having abruptly left the room, his decision be reversed and that the votes be declared in favour of Mr. Weguelin.

Mr. Thomas Chambers, M.P. for Hertford, and a member of the Home Circuit of some sixteen years' standing, is a candidate for the office of Common Serjeant, should a vacancy in that office be created, as in all probability it will, by the promotion of Mr. Russell Gurney to the Recordership.

The Tipperary Bank has been before the Dublin Court of Chancery. At the sitting of the Court on Monday, the Lord Chancellor gave judgment in the important case of O'Flaherty v. M'Dowell. The petition was for the purpose of removing the affairs of the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank from under the Winding-up Act, and placing them under the old act of the 33rd George II., on the ground that the former act was intended solely for the settlement of a joint-stock concern as between the shareholders, and did not give relief or security to the creditors. His lordship the Chancellor dismissed the petition, without costs. He decided that the 33rd Geo. II. did not apply. The proper course was to proceed through the official manager.

An accident, unfortunately attended with loss of life, occurred on the London and North-Western Railway on Monday night, near Warrington. The mail train from the north (Scotland), when near the Winwick Station (situated between the Warrington Junction and the Warrington Station), ran off the rail, and became embedded in the soil. The fireman was killed on the spot, and the engine-man has had one of his arms literally crushed to atoms. Although the passengers sustained a great fright, and several of them received contusions, none were dangerously or seriously injured. The cause of the accident cannot at present be explained, but the company are engaged in prosecuting strict inquiries on the subject.

Rumours are prevalent in political circles, that Lord Panmure intends retiring from the office of Minister of War shortly after the assembling of Parliament, as he has a strong desire to live on his northern estates. It is also reported he will be succeeded in the War department by the Duke of Somerset, the Marquis of Dalhousie, or Mr. Sydney Herbert.

At the Court of Bankruptcy yesterday, the form for the accounts of the Royal British Bank was further discussed, and after details shall have been settled the directors will proceed to prepare the requisite balance-sheets under the superintendence of Mr. Coleman.

Mr. Ernest Jones' third political *soirée* took place last night in St. Martin's Hall. The audience was numerous and respectable. Mr. Jones selected for the subject of his address—the State Church, its revenues, how derived, its political and social influence on English history, its precepts and its practices. In the course of the evening there was vocal and instrumental music, and two new odes, the composition of Mr. Jones, were sung.

The returns for the week that ended on Saturday exhibit a decided increase of the deaths in London, which at the beginning of this month were about 1,000 in a week, and were afterwards 1,090, rose last week to 1,261.

The official *Gazette* at Madrid refutes the assertion of the *Independence Belge*, that Lord Howden, the British Ambassador, has required the Spanish Government to acquaint him with its political programme.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Most of the supply of wheat on sale in to-day's market was the refusal of Monday, and its quality was rather inferior. All kinds were dull in the extreme, but no further decline took place in the quotations. There was scarcely any inquiry for foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—and prices were almost nominal. We had a very dull sale for barley and malt, at barely Monday's currency. There was a large quantity of oats in the market, for which the trade ruled heavy, at barely late rates. Beans, peas, and flour were very dull, and almost nominal in price.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter on Ragged-schools is unavoidably postponed. "W. Morgan."—We have no space for further letters on the subject.

"Pax" is wrong in the motives he ascribes to us for declining to insert his letter. The truth is, there are some men's blunders so very like deliberately invented calumnies, that we deem the serious correction of them not merely supererogatory, but degrading.

"Bilston."—Why does he not ask us to use our influence to put a stop to every contest with sin? We deplore the occasion as much as he—but we should be sorry to see Christian men so misled by a preference for quietness as to shrink from uttering a stern protest against wrong doing.

A Correspondent desires us to state that the new chapel opened at Derry, as reported in our last number, was assisted by the "Irish Evangelical Society," and not, as we stated, by the "Irish Congregational Society."

"The Ethics of Quotation. By Silent Long." We beg to acknowledge the subjoined amounts for circulating the above pamphlet:—

	£ s. d.
A Friend or two by Rev. H. H. Dobney, Maidstone	1 0 0
Mr. W. Morgan, Warminster	1 0 0

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1856.

SUMMARY.

THE frequent Cabinet Councils continue to afford abundant food for speculation, both as to the exact state of our relations with France and the internal condition of Lord Palmerston's Government. Whatever may be the anxiety of our Ministers to settle the Russian difficulty, neither the Czar nor Louis Napoleon seem to be in any hurry on the subject. Both, perhaps, are desirous to procrastinate negotiations till the meeting of the British Parliament, when the intentions of Government and the feeling of the people will no longer be matter of doubt. Russia has everything to gain and nothing to lose by delay—except its grand railway scheme, a project already tabooed in the Share Markets of Western Europe. But while diplomats are word-spinning without result, newspapers are engaged in a more real, as well as more dangerous conflict. The taunts and sarcasms of our daily journals are flung back by the Paris press. The *Journal des Débats* declares, with all gravity, that the conditions of the alliance do not bind the Emperor Napoleon to dismiss a Minister merely because that Minister displeases England. Nor does the language of the *Constitutionnel* decrease in bitterness and severity, in spite of the late rebuke of the official journal. The English press, it complains, is offensive, and "little short of insolent," to France. Such conduct, it should be well understood, is doing much to awaken unpleasant sentiments in the country assailed. The journals of the departments prove it every day as they arrive. The *Constitutionnel* is happy in the reflection that the dispositions of the two Governments are not to be inferred from the clamour raised below them. The corollary to be deduced from such language is that the Tuileries and Downing-street are still very far from agreement as to the course to be pursued in carrying out the Treaty of Paris.

It may be that the complications of our foreign policy have suggested to Lord Palmerston the idea of strengthening his Government, by widening its basis. In one direction, the Premier has been successful. He has secured Mr. Stuart Wortley, a Peelite Conservative, and a member of the last Derby Ministry, as the new Solicitor-General. But he has again failed to effect a junction with

the hereditary chief of the Whig party in the House of Commons, by the offer of the President ship of the Council, and the supervision of the Education Department. Lord John Russell is not a statesman to underrate his own importance, nor does he seem disposed to accept an "honourable retirement" in the Peers, even as the recognised successor of the Marquess of Lansdowne. Though absent in Italy, his name is more than ever before the public; and his partisans, instead of catching at the suggestion for appointing him Minister of Education, coolly designate him as Lord Palmerston's only possible successor. Is it possible that the country would submit to another régime of pure Whiggery, or is this sudden recollection of the transcendent merit of Lord John Russell a device for ascertaining whether the cloud which overshadowed his lordship's reputation has dispersed?

Perhaps the Whig ex-leader, having failed in his last scheme of Parliamentary reform, is patiently waiting till he can coalesce with Sir John Pakington, and carry a combined educational measure which will be the crowning act of his career. But be that as it may, the Conservative baronet, like Palmerston and Kossuth, has had his ovation at Manchester. As much, and no more, may be deduced from his cordial reception in that city, as in either of the other cases. It is true that Sir John held a Conference with the principal supporters of the rival educational schemes originating in Manchester, and established a basis of agreement, sufficient to form the outline of a bill to be introduced next session. But the points of disagreement were carefully put into the back-ground, though further discussion will soon bring them into prominence. It is evident, from the vote of last session on Lord John Russell's project, that the present House of Commons is entirely averse to costly and needless experiments. Sir John Pakington and his friends would act discreetly by waiting till the Census of 1861, after which it will be seen, whether the educational deficiencies of the country are so great as to call for legislative interference.

Though we are scarcely free from the Russian war, the advocates of a reduction of taxation are beginning to make themselves heard. The Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge have resolved to demand a remission of the paper duty during the coming session, and Mr. Milner Gibson will, as before, advocate their claims. A more serious agitation, against the continuance of the Income-tax, was inaugurated on Monday, at the London Tavern, under the auspices of Sir James Duke. The objects of the new association then formed are to obtain the immediate repeal of the Acts of Parliament which increased the property and income-tax from 7d. to 16d. in the pound, and a more equitable adjustment of the income-tax. Sir James Duke and his supporters contend that the double tax should cease next April, though, by a rigid interpretation of the Act, it may be continued to April, 1858. The semi-ministerial *Globe*, we observe, desires to prepare the public for the continuance of the impost to the latter date, though "it might be imperative to retain it on quite other grounds than those raised in the City respecting dates." Our contemporary innocently reminds "the gentlemen of the City" "that the Government can have no interest in keeping up huge taxes." Nevertheless, we know too well that they do so without adequate cause. It is only the pressure from without that keeps down taxation, and compels economy. We are glad, therefore, at the commencement of this agitation, which will at least test the real necessity for the burden it aims to diminish.

The activity in electioneering indicates the probability of a general election next year, and is a warning to constituents to be prepared for the event. But, at present, the contest at Southampton, to provide a successor to Sir Alexander Cockburn, excites special attention, as exhibiting a division in the Liberal party. Mr. Edwin James, the barrister, and Mr. Weguelin, governor of the Bank of England, profess nearly identical opinions. Both are in favour of vote by ballot, Church-rate repeal, and an extension of the suffrage; and both are new to political life. The objections to Mr. James are that he is a lawyer, and that his position in his profession is not equal to that held by Mr. Weguelin in the commercial world. The respective claims of the two candidates were last night submitted to a numerous and excited meeting of the Liberal party, when the show of hands was so evenly balanced that the chairman had a difficulty in deciding. But he ruled that Mr. James had a majority, and immediately left the chair. Thereupon it was almost unanimously resolved, "that the chairman having decided against the evidence and votes of the meeting, and having abruptly left the room, his decision be reversed, and that the votes be declared to be in favour of Mr. Weguelin." Last night's meeting seems to show that the bulk of the Liberal party are unfavourable to the pretensions of Mr. James.

Continental news is of inferior importance this week. France seems, for the present, to have entirely surmounted her monetary perils. Within the last few days, we have had another illustration of the theoretical freedom of conscience enjoyed by the subjects of Louis Napoleon, in the fining of the members of a Dissenting sect, near Lyons, for assembling together for prayer.—In Spain, Queen Isabella is engaged in negotiating a fusion of the hostile branches of her family. At the suggestion of the Pope, the Carlist princes are to return, and one of them betrothed to the Princess of the Asturias, the Queen's daughter. But these family arrangements for the continuance of absolutist government may any day be marred by that bugbear of Spanish Ministers—a financial deficit.—In spite of General Dufour's visit to Paris, no understanding seems to have been come to as to the Canton of Neuchâtel—for the suzerainty of which the King of Prussia threatens to invade the Swiss Republic.—The ministerial crisis at Constantinople is not yet explained. Redschid Pacha is now firmly seated as Grand Vizier, but his predecessor in that post seems to have accepted a subordinate position, and then to have thrown it up. Probably these mysteries of Oriental Cabinet-making are far more canvassed by Englishmen than by the Turks themselves.

Mr. Buchanan's probable moderation, as the future President of the United States, is the theme of general remark. He appears to be accepted with something like acquiescence and hopefulness by the commercial classes of the North, who would fain regard him as the chosen of the nation, and not merely the exponent of the Democratic party. He has a Senate devoted to Southern interests and a small majority in the House of Representatives. The latter, however, made up as it is of recent gains in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and New York, is not likely to abet any slavery-extension policy. No bill for making Kansas into a Slave State is likely even now to be carried in that branch of the Legislature, and it is even reported that the new President is loth to make the experiment. But the free settlers do not depend upon Congress to settle their fate. They still constitute the overwhelming majority of the population, and, according to the latest accounts, are resolved neither to adopt a slave constitution, nor to emigrate. "They are still importing arms, ammunition, and provisions, and organising themselves for the assertion of their rights. The Border Ruffians are preparing for another invasion, and both parties declare that the previous struggle was a mere skirmish in comparison with the warfare about to begin. As Western Missouri is by no means united in support of the invasion, and as the South sends only fighting men and no settlers to Kansas, it appears probable that the election of Mr. Buchanan cannot, indeed, settle the fate of Kansas, but only, at worst, draw the distant States into the conflict, and make Kansas literally, as it was before metaphorically, the battle-field of the Union." Thus the Presidential election proves to be no more than an incident in the great struggle between slavery and freedom in the American Union.

FOND EDUCATIONAL DREAMS.

"ANY Minister who shall hereafter be able to say that he has enabled every man in England to have a sound elementary education—that he has enabled every citizen of this great country to learn his duty to God and to his Sovereign, and to cultivate his intellectual faculties, and so raise himself in his social position to whatever extent the capacity which God has given him may permit—any Minister who shall be able to say this, will be entitled to the gratitude of his countrymen and to the admiration of posterity." These words of Sir J. Pakington, uttered at the close of a two hours' speech at Manchester, do honour to the honourable baronet's heart. If such be the object of his ambition, as we doubt not it is, the selection of it entitles him to profound respect. But it is one thing for a statesman to fix his heart upon a magnificent result, and labour to beget for it the enthusiasm of the nation—it is another thing to propose means obviously adapted to bring about that result. To Sir John Pakington belongs the praise of entertaining with affectionate ardour a glorious conception—but the honourable baronet, we think, has failed as yet to show how the machinery he asks the country's permission to construct can secure to it the realisation of his beneficent proposal.

Dazzling visions of what may be effected by legislative provision are very apt to blind the majority of men to less obtrusive, but not less necessary considerations. Sir John Pakington only errs in company with all State educationists in assuming that when he has put within reach of every one of his countrymen a commodious school-room, furnished with suitable educational apparatus, and graced with the presence of competent masters, he will have solved the present educational perplexity, and removed the possi-

bility of popular ignorance. An educational rate, under local management and control, assisted by such a proportion of Imperial funds as will render Government inspection justifiable and necessary, is in his hands the magician's wand before which ignorance, vice, and irreligion are to flee away, as reptiles fled from the presence of St. Patrick. And, looked at as a grand national scheme, the assumption, we must confess, is, at any rate, a plausible one. It is only by reducing its proportions, and trying it parochially, that we can arrive at something approaching to a correct estimate of how it will probably work as a whole. Let us put the machinery to this test—and we are much mistaken if it do not turn out that when you have got your school-room, school-books, and school-master free to all, your grand difficulty, then as now, will be to get your due complement of scholars.

Take an imaginary parish—a model parish for the occasion—containing, say, twenty thousand inhabitants, partly agricultural, partly manufacturing, and in other respects, fairly representative of society in England. According to Sir John Pakington's estimate of what should be the number of the population under school instruction at any given time, provision should be made for four thousand scholars. Sir John's calculations would place five hundred and fifty of these twenty thousand parishioners in a position to educate their own children, or in other words, would give a hundred and ten children at school, for whose education their parents might reasonably be expected to provide. Public elementary schools, then, would have to be provided for three thousand one hundred and ninety children. Assuming that superior elementary instruction would cost sixpence a head, this would require an additional parish rate of about 4,000*l.* a-year. Well, in order to smooth away the honourable baronet's difficulties as fully as we are able, we shall suppose the parishioners eagerly voting this annual sum, and esteeming it a high privilege to be permitted by the Legislature to tax themselves to this amount for so noble a purpose. We shall suppose a further preliminary obstacle overcome—namely, perfect agreement among the parishioners as to the mode in which religious instruction is to be managed. We shall suppose they have arrived at a practical solution of Sir John's problem—how to comply with these two conditions—first, that every child should be duly and properly instructed in religious knowledge; and secondly, that, in giving this instruction, the principle of perfect toleration is most strictly and rigidly adhered to. Any one who knows what English society is, and what are the prevalent notions and feelings in regard to taxation and religion, will admit that, in conceding to Sir John a possible conquest of these difficulties, we have dealt with him quite as liberally as contingencies will warrant. But we are so anxious to see the apparatus in working order, and to estimate its results, that we willingly overlook the most formidable preliminary impediments.

The 3,190 scholars, then, wanted as the *pabulum* of this educational machine, are to be the children of parents whose earnings, in every case, are supposed to be under two pounds a week. Small tradesmen, artisans, factory operatives, field labourers, *proletaires*, criminals, and paupers, will be comprised in this class. The small tradesmen and the artisans, including the publicans, will, no doubt, be considerably relieved and benefited by this educational arrangement, which transfers the chief burden of educating their families from their own shoulders to those of their richer neighbours. It may be fairly assumed that their children will be better educated at a much cheaper rate than they now are under the present system. So far, no doubt, something will be gained as a consequence of superseding voluntarism by public provision—but whether the gain would be a fair equivalent for the cost of it, is a question which, after a few years' experience, ratepayers, we suspect, might rather keenly discuss.

We come now to the factory operatives and day labourers with weekly wages, ranging from ten to twenty shillings a week. Numerically, they will constitute of course, the bulk of the population. To them, free schools will be a welcome boon during such time as they can afford to let their children remain domestically or financially unproductive, but no longer. It is of the last importance that we should bear this in mind. "Free education to all who need it," will be but a nominal blessing to the very class for whose advantage it is specially intended to provide. It will be like the National Gallery or the British Museum, which, although theoretically open to every comer, are practically closed against hundreds of thousands. In this country, where the competition for labour is so intense, whilst the demands for labour are so universal and various, children are equivalent to money, at whatever age they can be employed for food or wages—and children's schooling brings with it

some additional outlay, even where no fee for instruction is required. Well, in order to obtain your due proportion of scholars—your 3,190—you will have to draw more largely, by far, upon the children of parents earning less than eighteen shillings a week, than upon any other class, and each and all of those children will have to attend school from five to fifteen years of age. What does this imply? It implies that good education is so far appreciated by the parents, that they are willing to make the requisite sacrifices, in order that their children may enjoy it. It implies a willingness as well as an ability on the part of the mother to give the time necessary to keep her youngsters cleanly in person, and decent in garb, and, on the part of the father, the slight extra expenditure inseparable from such processes. It implies that Sally when nine years old shall not be kept at home to nurse the baby when her mother goes out washing or charring, and that Jack shall forego a shilling a week with the addition perhaps of his meals, as errand-boy, factory hand, or bird-scarer, until fifteen years of age. Now, what man in his senses, thoroughly conversant with the habits and the wants of the poor, would calculate largely upon human sagacity, and human self-denial, under such a pinching test as this? In how many thousands, we may truly say, tens of thousands of instances, do these obstacles to education operate prejudicially at the present moment? Oh! but say the State educationists, we are going to change all that. We shall offer the superior attraction of a good elementary education. Be it so! But does experience prove that where really good education is given, and where it may be had for nothing, the average number of this class of scholars is sensibly augmented, or the average length of time spent at school is materially increased? We think not—and the reports of school inspectors bear us out. Our reasonable fear is that when you have got your 4,000*l.* rate, your well-built and well-furnished schools, and your thoroughly-trained masters, you will still be very little nearer your complement of 3,190 scholars, than you are now.

Perhaps not, may be the reply of the reflecting and the candid—but at any rate, we shall substitute good instruction for what is worthless—well-qualified masters for all who do attend, for ignorant and incompetent pretenders, male and female—and that will be worth the whole cost. Plausible again, but what does it amount to? If Sally attends school from the age of five years to ten only, and Jack from six to twelve, how much are they likely to profit from the superior attainments of the mistress or the master in that initial interval of instruction, over and above what they would have done under a humble pedagogue? During those years they will be learning reading, writing, spelling, ciphering, the merest elements of geography, history, and, perhaps, Scripture knowledge. These are not the educational attainments in which it makes all the difference to the future well-being of children, whether they be taught by a highly-educated man, or by one of ordinary qualifications. We do not say that the former is not *ceteris paribus* to be preferred—but we question whether the result can turn out so brilliant and substantial, as our State educationists picture to themselves. The truth is, that just at the period when the supposed superiority of the master would begin to tell, the vast majority of the poorer class of children would be leaving the sphere of his influence, for employment. The dream would vanish—but not the structure you have reared for the purpose of realising it.

We have yet to consider the relation of this national scheme to the children of *proletaires*, beggars, paupers, and criminals. These constitute the dangerous classes—and it is to the cancerous action of these upon society, that the State educationists, and Sir John Pakington among them, very pointedly refer, when they wish to show the necessity for resorting to their all-comprehending plan. Well, now, we ask these gentlemen how they are going to apply their machinery to the elevation and instruction of these classes. Suppose them to amount, in the parish of 20,000, to one hundred children between the ages of five and fifteen years. How are you to get them to school? The criminals you can deal with in reformatories, and the in-door paupers in union schools. But how about the vagrants not convicted of crime, the hucksters and *proletaires*, who live practically from hand to mouth? Obviously, if you are to gain scholars from this class, you must have an institution specially adapted to them—must feed, and clothe, and lodge, whilst you instruct them. And a very good thing, to some will warmly respond. Yes! a very good thing, we reply, as far as the poor scholars themselves are concerned—but how is it likely to work in regard to the rest of society? Set up in every large township or parish, institutions for relieving vagrants of all care for their offspring, and what a premium do you offer to poor men in continuous employment on scanty wages, to sink

into those lower depths where their children will be taken off their hands! The scheme, however benevolently intended, would soon perpetrate an amount of mischief which would compel its abandonment.

In conclusion, then—for we have already outrun our space—we do not believe in the patent process recommended by Sir John and his coadjutors, for manufacturing a nation of good citizens. We do not believe in its applicability, nor in its adaptedness, to the peculiarities of English society. The whole thing would speedily assume some of the main features of a Church Establishment, which guarantees you a good religious edifice, and an educated clergyman in every parish, but which does not guarantee you a religiously instructed people. You would have an expensive plant to keep up from year to year—a legion of functionaries, and a numerous corps of inspectors—and you would have blue books, stuffed with precisely the same complaints as now. The next proposition would be to make attendance at school compulsory, and to degrade elementary instruction into an affair of police. Turning a blind eye to the habits of the people, and aiming to push them upwards in the scale of intelligence, these zealous gentlemen would strain the powers of law until they snapped—and would then, perhaps, awake to the consciousness that they had sacrificed no little good to a fond educational dream.

1852 AND 1856.

DISAPPOINTMENT at the issue of the late Presidential election in the United States is, on both sides of the Atlantic, giving place to a more hopeful feeling. It is now admitted that, whatever cause for regret at Colonel Fremont's defeat there may be on the part of the friends of the Anti-slavery cause, there is none for despondency. A comparison of the election of 1852 with that which has just terminated will justify this view of the case.

The contest, in 1852, lay between General Pierce, the Democratic candidate, and General Scott, the nominee of the Whigs, and the representative of opinions in which Free-soilism was a subordinate element. On that occasion, the opponents of slavery were but a minority of the Whig party, and so weak numerically that their principles were almost ignored. In November, 1852, Pierce obtained 254 votes, against 42 obtained by his opponent—thus giving him a majority of no less than 212. In only two states, Massachusetts and Vermont, did Scott obtain a majority of votes. In twenty-nine states the votes given for the Democratic candidate were 196,200 or 178,900 over the Whig. On that occasion we wrote: "The Whig party has notoriously been broken up by its vacillating policy on this great question. [Slavery.] A large minority, as well as not a few of its best men, are already constituted into an independent body, under a Free-soil banner. If the Whigs are to be reconstructed, as a powerful party, it must be by the adoption of positive principles of action, including an Anti-slavery 'platform,' which will embrace the seceders."

As we anticipated, the Whig party was extinguished as a national party in 1852, and gave place to the Republicans, who adopted Free-soilism as a distinct article of their creed. We need not recapitulate the events of the four years which have given to the new organisation so strong a position, but will only advert to the late election as evidence of its prodigious growth. In that Presidential contest, for the first time, the issue raised was the slavery question. "No more Slave States," has been the one great motto of the supporters of Colonel Fremont. Yet that cry, which four years ago was designated as "fanaticism" by moderate men, obtains in 1856, in the Free States taken alone, a majority of seventy-four for the Electoral College, and of 205,893 votes in the constituencies, over the slave-holding candidate. While Scott was able to command a majority in only two States, Fremont has triumphed in twelve, including New York and Massachusetts, the most populous and influential members of the Union. The importance of Buchanan's majority of sixty over his Free-soil competitors, is greatly diminished by analysing its elements. "According to the last census, 1850 (says Mr. Forster, of Bradford, in a letter to the *Leeds Mercury*), these 174 votes represent nineteen States, with a population of 10,405,926 whites, whereas the 114 votes for Fremont would represent eleven States, with a population of 8,600,148 whites; so that, thanks to the arrangement by which the most thinly peopled Slave States have as many senatorial votes as the most thickly-peopled Free States, and also to the fact, that the slaveholders make votes out of their human property, getting three votes for every five slaves, Buchanan's majority appears to be as seventeen to eleven, whereas it really is only as ten to eight-and-a-half. Very probably, if a census were taken to-day, the numbers would be equal, so much more quickly do the Free States increase than the Slave."

Slavery is now the one great question at issue, and must continue to be so in every ensuing election. Five Free States alone voted for the Slave candidate in 1856. In 1860, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the greater increase of the white population, the better organization of the Free-soil party, and the avoidance of mistakes and jealousies incident to inexperience, will turn the balance in favour of the anti-slavery cause. The wealth, intelligence, enterprise, morality, and religion of the Union are on the side of the Free-soil party, and it is possible that their objects will be materially aided by the reckless intolerance of the slave-holders. It is the South itself that will drive the North to fight the battle of humanity. That the Slaveocracy do not regard the late contest as a victory, is evident from the continuance of the cry for separation, and the favour with which the demand for a revival of the slave trade is hailed by Southern journals.

The supporters of Fremont are making a right use of their temporary defeat. His popularity has been increased by his entire bearing throughout the struggle. "By several public meetings in this city (says the *New York Herald*) he has been proclaimed their candidate for 1860; and we have no doubt that all the Republican presses of New England are in his favour. Very well, let us take things coolly and deliberately, and by the year of grace 1860 we may be enabled to show the difference between Fremont and Fillmore in the South."

ANONYMOUS JOURNALISM.

This is a question of pure expediency, which the force of circumstances, rather than the force of logic, must settle. One thing, however, is clear, that to give up the principle of anonymity at this precise juncture would be construed into a concession to that "cause of Law and Order," which the uncensored press of this country has been instrumental in damaging. Of course it will not be given up; no one dreams of such a thing. What the people who do not like an article have to do, whether King Hudsons or King Bombas, is—to answer it. It may be granted that in making what is called "a personal attack through the press," i.e., in expressing through it an opinion of the rightness or wrongness of any individual's conduct, the impulse of a generous nature would be to do it openly,—saying "Here I am,—I, John Stokes, who hold this pen—it is the sword of a brave man and not a slay dagger, be it blunt or sharp, bright or dull." But, then, the chastisement of individual sinners as such is neither the highest nor the commonest of journalistic functions: the sinner, even when named, being generally linked to some "cause," of which he is treated as the embodiment; nor, again, is it as an individual that the press-man writes—he wields the power of a whole Estate, and, perhaps, some sectional, but still not personal, power, in addition.

Everybody knows that the two great elements in an effectual blow are suddenness and secrecy. Secrecy (we need not quote Junius) is not only a protection; it is also a power; and a power which, in the press, cannot be dispensed with, under our present unwholesome social regimen. The press, as the representative of enlightened opinion, is the great enemy of convention. Its secrecy (such as it is, and, for the most part, it is but partial) is only a set-off, and not always a complete set-off either, against numerical force on the side of knaves, slaves, and silly people. In approaching the "goodlie Shippe of Fooles" conventional feeling so generally represents, the little boat muffles its oars in self-defence. It is all very well to say, "Come out from your hiding-place, and let us have all fair." Plainly, it would not be fair, when there are twenty to one on the wrong or uninstructed side of almost every question. Anonymity is the quantity which rights the equation; and very usefully so in a great many cases. For to a bad man, the stroke he cannot see on its road or trace to its source, comes like the bolt of those "eldest gods" who do not even stoop to Olympus, but keep the solitude and secrecy of the cloud primeval.

The question must be adjourned *sine die*. The tendency of true social progress is to destroy all anonymity; but the good time is not yet; and, in the present condition of things in general, a press-man is no more bound to throw off the protection of his function in probing public ills, than he would be to go down to the bottom of the sea without a diving-bell. He is no more a coward for using his privilege, than Wellington was a coward entrenched behind the immortal lines of Torres Vedras.

The stoppage of the Royal British Bank has turned out a fortunate thing for Mrs. Rumball, the widow of the Police Inspector; to assist her while her 90l is locked up in the bank, the public have already subscribed upwards of 134l.

On Thursday last, Earl Stanhope gave a lecture on geography to the members of the Wilton Mechanics' Institute, at the National School-room, which was densely crowded on the occasion with the most respectable families of the town and neighbourhood.

Spirit of the Press.

Lord John Russell is the topic of the week. The suggestion lately thrown out by the *Daily News*, probably on its own sole authority, for offering his lordship a peerage, has been widely discussed. On every hand the merits of the Whig ex-leader are being canvassed, and we even have sketches of his career produced. It is undeniable that the general bias is in favour of his lordship. Whether it be that our contemporaries are getting tired of Lord Palmerston, or that the absent statesman realises the truth of the old proverb, "Absence makes the heart grow fonder," the fact is worthy of notice. Prominent amongst his recovered friends is the *Spectator*, which avers that a peerage was once before offered to his lordship and refused, that such an honour would confer on him no additional distinction, and asks—

Why should he consent to be disgraced by a promotion for the convenience of a political rival? If Lord John went into the House to be Premier, with younger colleagues in the Lower House, and with the power of explaining his own measures from a parliamentary point of view, the arrangement would not be unsuitable to his position in the State.

Lord John is not likely to look upon the House of Lords as a retreat for a political pensioner, consenting to go out of the House of Commons without saying goodbye in a manner which history would remember. The only way to render his elevation a welcome event to himself would be, to assist him in terminating his career in the House of Commons with some crowning achievement. Give him a success to finish off with—purchase his retirement with the carrying of a Reform Bill or an Education Bill, and he might not refuse his political apotheosis.

The *Spectator* thinks it undesirable just now to part with a man who is proud of being a British member of Parliament, knows what the office is, and is resolved not to abate its power. It does not believe that he is now obnoxious to his City constituents.

In a bantering article the *Times* notices Lord John's many gyrations, though concluding that the Whig statesman would seem to be a necessary part of the British Constitution in the present day. The fact is undeniable, that the noble lord can never long be absent from the thoughts of the political world. Evidently the time for the noble lord's return to power is fully come. The *Times* wants to know if these suggestions about a peerage are made with his lordship's consent. That Lord John Russell has given any hint of a desire to be placed among the peers does not appear. The contrary, indeed, may be predicated from the tone in which such a transformation is spoken of. After all, the suggestion is simply one of honourable retirement, with the popular position of a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Ministry—

But that Lord John Russell is likely to listen to these friendly counsels is, unhappily, not to be hoped. Urged on by a kind of chronic restlessness, he is rather anxious to try once more his fortune in the House of Commons. Old predilections, old reminiscences, a craving for the occupation of official life, a confidence in his party followers, and a still greater confidence in himself, all make him willing to bid once more for popularity and power. We can hardly wonder that he should delude himself with the belief that liberal government is impossible without him, when we find such a notion actually received by others, in spite of the events of the last few years. For many years past it has been obvious to all, except a few bigoted partisans, that Lord John's political reputation has been on the wane. His conduct has on many occasions exhibited that mixture of rashness and timidity which often betokens the decay of great powers, and gives warning of approaching feebleness. It is natural that, in fear of such an event, there should be a party desirous of inducing Lord John Russell to accept the honourable retirement and the high distinctions which all will agree he has fairly earned. Should they succeed, no one will rejoice more fully than ourselves.

This view of the subject (that the peerage is a means of "honourable retirement") is indignantly repudiated by the *Daily News*—

To take Lord John out of the House of Commons for any other purpose than giving the country the advantage of his services as a Cabinet Minister in the Lords, where the Government is so weak, would, indeed, be a motiveless step. Nor is the object in view the "honourable retirement," but the further utility of Lord John Russell. And that object is, we are glad to say, recognised and adopted by the sagest and the best men of the Liberal party.

Our Liberal contemporary is rejoiced that all parties really interested in the maintenance of a thoroughly liberal policy, and of an effectively liberal Government, seem to agree in one thing—that the isolation of Lord J. Russell ought to cease.

It is desirable to do so, not only in the interest of the public, but in the interest of the Ministry. Not that there is at present any alienation between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. On the contrary, it is known that within these few weeks Lord Palmerston has, by the Queen's command, invited Lord John to fill an honorary post connected with education, and thereby given a proof of regard and esteem for the statesman to whom in times past he personally owed so much.

The *Daily News* deprecates any descent on Lord John's part to the duties of mere criticism, however favourably disposed, with a Liberal Government in power, complaints of the unfairness of Lord John's critics, and advises that the past should be forgotten in preparation for the future.

Admitted the utility of restoring full concord to the Liberal party, that cannot be done without the aid and co-operation of Lord J. Russell. From Lord Palmerston, able and vigorous as he still is, it would be unreasonable to look for any very protracted endurance of the labours of the Premiership; nor can it be denied that though the foreign policy of the Government is in most respects commendable, there is great lack of vigour in its conduct of home affairs. There may be many statesmen in the country competent not only to supply at once the strength now wanted, but also to succeed Lord Palmerston when his career is finished; but we have yet to learn that there is one so competent as Lord John Russell.

The *Examiner* decidedly condemns "the half-way" plan for disposing of the sewerage of the metropolis, which it maintains would aggravate the nuisance, so far as the navigation of the river is concerned. "Let it be considered what the effect would be of the first discharge of such a body of filth, all passing forth from one mouth in about three hours of the ebb tide. Could vessels move upon another Acheron so foul, filthy, and poisonous? It is too probable that it would stop the navigation for the time of the discharge, and the cost of such an impediment as that would be to commerce is hardly to be estimated. Let the work of purification be effectually done at any price, partly at the cost of the metropolis, partly at the cost of the country generally, if that arrangement be necessary. . . . The cost, whatever it may be, will be cheap in the gain to the public health."

The chimera of a Russian invasion of India is once more ridiculed by the *Examiner*. Our contemporary reasonably contends that the Indian revenue is not by any means in a condition to waste treasure in guarding against imaginary danger. This very year (we have it on the authority of the Marquis of Dalhousie), expenditure exceeds revenue by 1,800,000l., which is equal to a tithe of the clear income, and in proportion to our own revenue equivalent to a deficit of some 6,000,000l. Moreover, the Indian Government, in its need, opens a loan, and no one will subscribe; and all this is the upshot of conquests and annexations, which have increased the revenues of India by the sum of 4,330,000l.

It will be recollected that the statement put forth by our London journals, that M. Walewski never had any Polish estates, was denied by the French Ministerial prints. The *Leader* declares, that the denial is not correct, and gives the following notification copied from the official Russian organ, the *Tygodnik Petersburgi* (published at St. Petersburg weekly) of Sept. 12 (24), 1844:—

A decree of the Council of Administration of Poland, passed in the month of July, 1844, says:—

Whereas, Alexander Count Walewski, after having, on a decree presented in 1838, obtained an amnesty, has not taken advantage thereof, hereby is decreed the confiscation of his goods, also the inscription in the hypothecation register, to the credit of the State, of the titles of the property in stock pertaining to the aforesaid Walewski.

"If" says the *Belgian National*, "the *Debats* and the *Constitutionnel* are particular on the point, we will give the name of an important domain that was confiscated." Yet (says the *Leader*) the denials of the *Constitutionnel* and the *Debats* were "communicated":—

What if the *Moniteur* be as false when it contradicts its semi-official contemporary? and what if the *Nord* should venture to affirm that no such decree exists in the Russian archives? The *Belgian National* remarks, justly, "We may judge, from this new example, how much confidence should be placed in the 'communicated' paragraphs of the journals devoted to M. Walewski." But no French newspaper will be allowed to reprint the ukase; so that the French public will be left to believe that the Russian Government never confiscated any property belonging to the family.

Mr. Commissioner Phillips (the celebrated counsel in Courvoisier's case), has been employing his vacation in writing a pamphlet against Capital Punishment. The *Leader* thus notices his specific suggestions: "Mr. Phillips proposes, that instead of death, perpetual imprisonment, certain and incommutable, should be the punishment of assassins. They should be put to hard labour for life, with the silent system enforced one day each month, strict seclusion from the world, and the most frugal fare compatible with health. And Mr. Phillips, with a morbid eye to stage effect, further recommends that the prison should be built 'on an elevation, visible, but secluded, with a black flag waving from its summit, and on its front inscribed,

'THE GRAVE OF THE MURDERERS!'"

The *Spectator* advises the British people not to place too much confidence in the belief that Louis Napoleon must stand or fall by the alliance with this country. We are apt to forget that there may be other motives besides self-interest or the plain dictates of common sense. "Imperial power and vigorous sagacity are not always divorced from impetuous passion and wayward humours; and if we think they are, we shall sometimes be out in our political reckoning."

In the succeeding article, our contemporary writes upon the assumption that the commercial crisis in Europe is yet to come. There is more business on hand than capital to cover it. There are millions upon millions of trading in money which has no solid basis of present supply and demand, no possibility of making a present return. The process cannot go on; it must

stop. "Any general suspension of payments would afflict one class as much as another, but the working classes would not think so. In the middle class they see those who have made money by the ups and downs of the market—speculators who have risked suspension of industry, which is starvation, in the lust of lucre—a servile horde who worship an arbitrary government for the sake of self—the authors of ruin and starvation. The worst incident of all is this simple fact of separation of interests, in ideas, in feelings." This would be the dangerous element in the difficulties of our French neighbours, says our desponding contemporary. "We speak conditionally, for what human foresight can reckon the events of the coming months? But truly we shall be glad to see the sun of spring returning upon Europe."

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen and Prince Albert have walked abroad in the Home-park and gardens of Windsor Castle every day this week. Prince Albert, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Prince of Wales, went out shooting on Friday and Monday. Prince Alfred arrived at Geneva on the 17th, and it is expected he will pass the winter there. The Court has gone into mourning for Prince Leiningen, from the 20th instant to the 4th December. It is understood that it is not Her Majesty's intention to receive company at Windsor Castle at present. The private band has been dismissed until Christmas.

We (*Western Times*) are glad to hear that very favourable tidings of the progress of Viscount Ebrington to convalescence were received at Castle Hill of late.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and Monday at Lord Palmerston's official residence. They were attended by all the Ministers except the Marquess of Lansdowne.

On Friday last, Miss Florence Nightingale, accompanied by Lord Panmure, paid a visit to Woolwich, and was received by Sir F. Williams, Commandant of the Garrison, who proceeded with the distinguished party to the Royal Artillery Hospital, which they minutely inspected.

The Duke of Newcastle is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, in the room of the Earl of Scarborough, deceased.

Sir Alexander Cockburn took leave of the benchers and members of the Middle Temple on Friday morning. The hall was crowded with barristers and law-students. At ten o'clock, Sir Alexander, preceded by Mr. Hoggins, the treasurer, and the benchers, entered the hall. Mr. Hoggins, according to custom, congratulated the new Judge, and presented him with a retaining-fee as counsel for the Middle Temple in case its liberties be threatened. Sir Alexander made a suitable reply. The barristers and students partook of breakfast provided by the benchers. In the course of the morning, Sir Alexander Cockburn was admitted by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas as a Serjeant-at-law. It being known that he would take his seat for the first time on Saturday as Lord Chief Justice, the Court was densely crowded, the bar being closely filled by counsel. At half-past ten his lordship entered the Court with Mr. Justice Cresswell and Mr. Justice Crowder, when the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy were administered. His lordship having subscribed the oaths, bowed to the bar, and took his seat, calling upon "Brother Channell" to move, but as Brother Channell and several other learned brothers had nothing to move, Mr. Sergeant Thomas had the honour of making the first motion before the new Chief Justice, and singularly enough, he was counsel in the last case tried before the late Lord Chief Justice.

It is believed that Sir Alexander Cockburn will be called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Langton.

On Saturday, the Right Hon. Stuart Wortley, M.P., the Recorder for the City of London, had an interview with Lord Palmerston, and accepted the office of Solicitor-General, rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir R. Bethell to the office of Attorney-General.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Serjeant Kinglake (brother of the author of "Eothen"), Recorder of Bristol, in the room of Sir A. J. Cockburn.

A Royal Commission has been issued to inquire into the present arrangements for transacting the civil and criminal business of the superior courts of law at Westminster, and into the manner and times of holding the circuits, and to report to Her Majesty whether any and what improvements can be effected therein, and particularly whether the number of the common law judges can be reduced without detriment to the public service. The commissioners appointed are the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Campbell), Lord Wensleydale, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Cresswell, the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley (Her Majesty's Solicitor-General), Sir Frederick Thesiger, and Mr. Horatio Waddington (Under-Secretary of State).

Sir James Outram, K.C.B., left Southampton on Thursday, for Bombay, in order to take the command of the British force destined to operate against Persia.

At a dinner at Tamworth, on Wednesday, the Marquis of Townshend expressed strong disapproval of the late attack upon Sir Chas. Napier by Sir R. Peel, one of the Lords of the Admiralty. The latter, who was present, appears to have lost his temper, and to have talked very much at random. His opinions, he said, were shared in by some of the chiefest authorities in this country, "as is proved by the fact that the very chiefest authority of the

country has written to me approving of what I said, and stating that the conduct of Admiral Napier was most unwarrantable."

Capt. Brandon has written a letter, giving an indignant contradiction to the slanderous statements of the *Times* respecting the Royal family of Oude. He says:—

I most solemnly deny that any attempt has been made, or is intended, to buy public opinion by "diamonds, lace of rupees, and cashmere shawls." Although "foreigners, strangers to our language and customs," yet the Princes of Oude are perfectly aware that any attempt at such proceedings would effectually bar every chance of success which they expect from the justice of their cause. Their appeal will be made, as they wish it to be, in the most open and most solemn manner. They will appeal to the Queen's Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, and so far from having come, as you seem to think, on a thankless errand, they have full confidence in the sympathy, integrity, and justice of the elect of the British nation.

The *Times*, of course, refused to publish Captain Brandon's letter.

Count de Persigny was on a visit to the Earl of Derby at Knowsley Hall, last week. On Wednesday, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Derby, he visited Liverpool to see the "lions;" on which occasion the Mayor treated him to a luncheon at the Town Hall.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday contains a formal account of the investiture of the Sultan with the Order of the Garter. It is stated in this minute, that Lord Stratford addressed his Majesty, and that the Sultan replied. The Sultan has presented Sir Charles Young, Garter King, with a sabre ornamented with diamonds.

Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor of the Bahamas, succeeds Mr. Darling, the new Governor of Jamaica, in the Governorship of Newfoundland.

A deputation from the Metropolitan Board of Works, headed by Mr. Thwaites, waited on Sir Benjamin Hall on Thursday. The two presidents exchanged declarations of amity; and the result of the conference was, that Sir Benjamin Hall agreed to sanction a plan for the main drainage, fixing the outfalls into the Thames at points on each bank, indicated by Captain Bursall, R.N., who had surveyed the Thames on behalf of the First Commissioner. These points are not much lower down the river than those originally selected by the Board; and the sewage matter will float about at pleasure between Woolwich and Gravesend.

Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated traveller, was expected home by the *Indus*, which arrived at Southampton on Thursday, and several gentlemen were in attendance at the docks to receive him. No one on board, however, had heard anything of the doctor.

The Glasgow papers publish Sir E. B. Lytton's graceful acceptance of the Lord Rectorship of the Glasgow University. He says: "Only a day before I received your despatch, Lord Stanley addressed to me a letter, which does him so much credit—for that modesty which often accompanies signal merit—that it seems due to his lordship and friends to enclose it to you. It will serve to console those who were his warmest partisans for the preference which I owe to yourself and my other friends, and may perhaps allay every disturbing element of irritation which a contested election sometimes causes, even in minds the most philosophically composed." Lord Stanley states that the contest was not his choice. He says that such honours should be reserved for those who have achieved distinction, not conferred by way of encouragement on those who are only seeking it.

General Kmety has published in German a pamphlet, entitled, "Narrative of the Defence of Kara," which is likely to create some sensation. It is published in English by Ridgway. The General steps forth from his retirement to show how much General Williams has neglected to give honour to whom honour is due, and unless General Williams has an ample justification ready, the exposure is declared to be very complete. According to this pamphlet, General Kmety was, undoubtedly, the hero of that battle of the 29th September which repulsed the Russians from Kara, and there can be as little doubt that General Williams has suffered himself to reap the glory of the achievement.

The office of Recorder of London, become vacant by the appointment of Mr. Stuart Wortley to the Solicitor-Generalship, is vested in the Court of Aldermen. The present Common Serjeant, Mr. Russell Gurney, is likely to become the new Recorder, and the great contest will be for the place of Common Serjeant, in the room of Mr. Gurney.

The *Herald* states that Mr. Samuel Warren is a candidate for the office of Recorder of London.

Mr. Bass, M.P., and Mr. Colville, M.P., met their constituents at a dinner given in Derby last week. Mr. Bass, in replying to the toast of the evening, said that he, as well as his colleague, was a friend to the cause of temperance; and he deplored the want of that good understanding which should exist between the people and their representatives. He did not think the present Parliament was as bad as many persons imagined; but that it was an honest Parliament, and anxious to do its duty. Mr. Colville, likewise, did not believe Parliament was quite so black as it was painted. He believed the present House of Commons was as anxious to do its duty as any which had preceded it.

At a public meeting convened by the High Sheriff and held last week at Bridgend, it was resolved that a Reformatory School should be established for the county of Glamorgan. It was estimated by the High Sheriff that there are no fewer than 700 juvenile offenders in Glamorganshire. The meeting subscribed 300*l.* on the spot.

Miscellaneous News.

The counties in the west of England are one by one adopting the provisions of the Police Bill of last session.

On Monday night, a lecture was delivered at Greenwich, by Signor Felice Orsini, on the state and prospects of Italy. The audience gave him a good reception, and listened to him with great interest.

Mrs. Seacole's bankruptcy has elicited many expressions of regret from those who were witnesses of her exertions and acts of benevolence as *vivandiere* of the British Army in the Crimea.

The Christmas Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club for 1856 is appointed to take place at the Baker-street Bazaar on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of December. The Birmingham show will this year take place before the metropolitan.

At the Eastern Counties Railway Company's meeting, on Monday, the only candidates nominated for the vacant seat at the board were Messrs. Malins and Love. A poll was demanded on behalf of the latter gentleman.

Mr. Ryan, the master of Marylebone Workhouse, who has lately obtained a certain notoriety in connexion with flogging the women, has tendered his resignation, which the directors of the union, after a long contest with the Poor-law Board upon the point, have at length accepted.

"Doctors' Commons" was in danger on Thursday night: a fire destroyed the premises of Messrs. Hodgkinson and Rolla, stationers; they abutted on the Prerogative Court, and faced the Herald's College. Fortunately, the fire was confined to the stationers' warehouse—a pile erected after a fire in 1854.

Incendiarism is fearfully on the increase near Nottingham. Another fire, making the third this week, and the fifth within a fortnight, occurred on Wednesday evening last, the 19th inst., in the farm-yard of Mr. Horsley, of Carlton, two miles from Nottingham.

A second Daniel Lambert recently died at Debden, in Essex—Mr. James Mansfield, who was nine feet in girth, and weighed thirty-three stone. He was not above the ordinary height. Mr. Mansfield was a butcher; he was of a sanguine and happy temperament; and he lived to the age of eighty-two.

Thomas Cartwright Worrell, a carpenter, arrested at Gravesend on a charge of murdering George Carter at Erith, poisoned himself in his cell on Friday morning. In a letter to his father he declares that he is innocent, but that "the talk about Carter's affair so preyed upon his mind" he "could not bear to be seen or known by any one after such an accusation," so he determined to end his days by poison. He had cleverly concealed the poison. His intentions were suspected, and he was strictly though fruitlessly searched. The subsequent coroner's inquests leave little doubt of his crime, though the investigation is not completed.

The Shropham Agricultural Association celebrated its anniversary at Harling, last week. The proceedings are chiefly noticeable from the fact that the Earl of Albemarle, who had been for some days confined to his room, left it to be present among his friends and neighbours, "not liking to lose one of the opportunities so rarely offered for meeting the various classes connected with agriculture." Lord Albemarle, in returning thanks for his health, dwelt for the most part on the question of the solvency of benefit societies; and repeated the opinions he had expressed at Diss, that the present rates of contribution are inadequate to the obligations incurred by benefit societies to their members.

On Tuesday night, Mr. W. M. Thackeray delivered the first of a series of four lectures, on "The Four Georges," in the City Hall, Glasgow, under the auspices of the Glasgow Athenaeum. The Lord Provost occupied the chair, and amongst the gentlemen present were Sir James Anderson, Sheriff Bell, Sheriff Steele, Walter Buchanan, Esq., William Gilmore, Esq., Professor Millar, of Edinburgh, Councillor Gray, James Gourlay, Esq., William Campbell, Esq., &c. "The hall," says the *Daily Mail*, "was nearly filled by a brilliant audience—the back seats of the west gallery presenting a beggarly appearance, whilst the reserved seats in the body of the hall were occupied by the *elite* of the city and neighbourhood."

Considerable anxiety has been felt for some time past respecting the James Baines, which sailed from Melbourne on the 6th August; and no tidings whatever having been received of her, insurances on her gold had risen this week in London to 15 per cent.: many persons, however, ascribed the lengthened voyage to unfavourable winds. This week the ship has arrived. The *Lightning*, which sailed on the 28th August, gained Liverpool on the morning of Thursday; she brought news of the James Baines: and the latter vessel arrived in the Mersey the same night. The two ships have brought nearly 1,300,000*l.* of gold as freight, besides much in the hands of the numerous passengers. The James Baines seems to have been retarded in her course by her heavy cargo—part of it consists of 1,000 tons of copper and tin ore.

One of the arches under a bridge of the North London Railway at Camden-town has been turned into a working-men's library and reading-room for the district. The first annual meeting of the institution was held last week, several of the local clergy being present, and Captain Huish, of the North-Western Railway, taking the chair. The report stated that the committee had been enabled to furnish the library with 1,500 volumes, in addition to the best papers and periodical literature of the day, and that during the year 4,900 readers had availed themselves of the advantages thus offered. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Harry Chubb, secretary of the North-London Railway, announced that he was

authorised by the company to place at the disposal of the committee an additional arch.

The first court of aldermen in the present mayoralty was held on Tuesday. The Lord Mayor, upon taking his seat, in a few words expressed his most ardent desire so to comport himself as at all times to give satisfaction not only to the court but to the citizens of London at large:—

I trust (said his lordship) that the business of the court will invariably be conducted with regularity and decorum, and I fully rely upon your cordial support and co-operation to aid me in the discharge of the duties of my office.

Sir Peter Laurie then proposed a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor. The motion was seconded by Alderman Farebrother, and after an eloquent address delivered by Alderman Wire, the motion was put and unanimously carried.

An influential meeting was held in the Leeds Court House, on Wednesday, to consider the question of amending the law relative to the present beerhouse system. Alderman J. Wilson presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Baker, inspector of factories, Rev. E. Jackson, Rev. G. B. Rienzi, chaplain of the Borough Gaol, Mr. Hole, Mr. E. Baines, &c. The principal resolution moved was:—

That the present beerhouse system is productive of great and unmitigated evils. That an entire change of the system is imperatively called for by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. That this meeting pledges itself to use every possible means for curtailing and lessening these evils.

A committee was appointed to bring the subject under the immediate consideration of the Government. Every speaker condemned the state of the law, which placed licensed houses under the control of the magistrates, exempted beerhouses from the same control, and, at the same time, fixed no limit to the number of excise licences for beerhouses, many of which were mere cottages, paying from 6l. to 10l. of rent.

The prizes offered by the Reformatory Union for the best "Essay on the Practical Management of Reformatories and Refuges, with respect to Food, Labour, and Rest," have been adjudicated by the Rev. Sydney Turner, Redhill; Mr. A. Thomson, Banbury, Aberdeen; Mr. Gent, Ragged School Union, from among twenty-five competitors, as follows: "The first prize, value 15l., for the best 'Essay on Reformatories for Boys and for Girls,' to Miss Carpenter, of the Red Lodge Girls' School of Industry, Bristol. First prize, value 15l., for the best 'Essay on Reformatories for Boys,' to Mr. Julius Benn, of the Northamptonshire Reformatory School, Tiffeld, Towcester. Second prize, value 5l., for the essay next in merit on the same subject, to Mr. James Edmond Harries, of the Hurst Refuge, Walton-on-Thames. First prize, value 15l., for the best 'Essay on Reformatories for Girls,' to Miss Jane Sliman, matron to the Females' House of Refuge, Parliamentary-road, Glasgow. Second prize, value 5l., for the essay next in merit on the same subject, to Mrs. Edmond, matron of the St. Giles and St. George's Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Girls, 19, Broad-street, Bloomsbury. Six other essays are named as well deserving commendation."

On Thursday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester was held at the Free Trade Hall to promote the abolition of capital punishment. There was a numerous attendance, and the chair was taken by Mr. George Wilson. Letters approving of the objects of the meeting were read from Mr. Jos. Ewart, M.P.; Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P.; Mr. M. D. Hill, recorder of Birmingham; Mr. H. Mayhew; Mr. T. M. Gibson, M.P.; Mr. Geo. Haddfield, M.P.; and Mr. E. Miall, M.P. Mr. C. Gilpin, of London, one of a deputation from the London society, moved a resolution to the effect that capital punishment fails to effect the purpose for which it is inflicted—viz., the prevention of the crime of murder; that the existence of a law for such purposes creates anomalies and inconsistencies in the administration of justice; and that justice and sound policy required its immediate repeal. The resolution was seconded by Mr. James Heywood, M.P., and carried. Mr. James Simpson, of Foxhill Bank, Acerrington, moved a resolution recognising the claims of the society to support, and recommending that a special effort be made to enable the society actively to agitate the question in order to obtain parliamentary inquiry with a view to the total abolition of the punishment of death. Mr. A. H. Dymond, of London, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Literature.

An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. T. H. HORNE, B.D. Tenth Edition, Revised, Corrected, and brought down to the Present Time, by the Rev. T. H. HORNE, B.D. (the Author); the Rev. S. DAVIDSON, D.D.; and S. P. TREGELLES, LL.D. Four vols. London: Longman and Co.

We congratulate Mr. Hartwell Horne on having lived to see this tenth and greatly improved edition of his popular and useful work. It first appeared when it had no rival; it did great service to the cause of biblical science; it has proceeded steadily through editions successively adapted to the progress of sacred scholarship; and it has conferred great benefit on students and professional expositors of the Divine Word. But it was time for something thorough and effective to be done, in the way of adapting it to the knowledge and requirements of the present time. It had fallen altogether behind the information and learning of later years. The re-writing of its more important parts was the only alternative to its sinking

into disuse. It was a most judicious arrangement to commit the subjects of textual criticism, hermeneutics, and introduction (in the proper sense), to two such well-known and competent scholars as Dr. Davidson and Dr. Tregelles; and they have faithfully and ably performed the task, which the advanced years and impaired health of the venerated author—as well as his very partial acquaintance with the continental works which have recently contributed so much to the scientific study of the Scriptures—disqualified him for attempting. Whatever learning, knowledge of the literature of their subjects, and much diligence could accomplish, these gentlemen have most successfully performed.

The first and third volumes of the work, as now published, are the production of Mr. Horne. The former contains a "Critical Inquiry into the Genuineness, Authenticity, Uncorrupted Preservation, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures;" together with more practical sections on "their tendency to promote the present and eternal happiness of mankind, as evinced by an Historical Review of the Beneficial Effects actually produced in every age and country by a cordial reception of the Bible;" and on the "refutation of the very numerous objections which have been urged against the Scripture in recent infidel publications." There are also Appendixes, on the Books of the Apocrypha, on the Miracles of the Ascension of Christ, the Descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles, and the Difficulties attending the Propagation of Christianity; together with a Table of the Chief Prophecies relative to the Messiah; and an examination and refutation of the principal contradictions to Philosophy and the Nature of Things, and to Morality, alleged to exist in the Scriptures. The third volume contains a "Summary of Biblical Geography and Antiquities;" with a Concise Dictionary of Symbolical Language, and a Biographical, Historical, and Geographical Dictionary:—thus forming a system and dictionary of Sacred Geography and Antiquities. These volumes are undoubtedly valuable repositories of information. But their subjects have been treated more fully and satisfactorily in independent works; and they do not belong to what is now understood by the name *Biblical Introduction*. Mr. Horne has carefully revised his volumes; and has added a large number of references to the later writers in these departments;—but he has not incorporated the results arrived at by those writers with his own text. The books are good as far as they go, and as *manuals* may be very useful; but it can scarcely be said that they are fully and fairly brought down to the present state of the subjects they treat of.

We pass by, for a moment, the second volume of the complete work, that we may notice the fourth, which is devoted to the "Literature and Analysis of the New Testament." This is in two parts;—the first is by Dr. Tregelles, and may be comprehensively described as containing an Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament; including the Characteristics of New Testament Greek; the External Form, Divisions, Marks of Distinction, &c.; and Various Readings. These discussions are followed by a Systematic Classification of the Manuscript Documents, and a Review of the various Theories of Recension; a History of the Printed Text from the early part of the sixteenth century to the present time; and Descriptions of the more Ancient and more important manuscripts, both uncial and cursive. An Examination of Ancient Versions of the New Testament, considered as sources of criticism, next succeeds; then follows a Critical History of Latin Versions before the Vulgate, and of the Vulgate itself, and of several Syriac and other Oriental, and the Gothic and other ancient European, versions. In conclusion, there is a critical and controversial review of the Application of the Results of textual criticism. Dr. Tregelles's work is exceedingly well done; it could scarcely be better done. It contains the results of years of study and independent investigation. By its length, it is rather out of proportion to the rest of the work; but its fulness and minuteness will hardly be regretted by those who are able to estimate and to make use of Dr. Tregelles's labours. The student generally will not need to go further than this treatise for information on the subjects to which it relates.

The Second Part of this volume consists of Introductions to the respective Books of the New Testament;—here Mr. Horne's "prefaces" are re-printed from the last edition, with such corrections and additions, from the hand of Dr. Tregelles, as modern research has made absolutely necessary. We cannot speak of the result as very satisfactory, considering that this great work is meant for a student's book. Any one who will compare the matter of this part, with Dr. Davidson's *Introduction to the New Testament*, or even with the Introductions to the New Testament books contained in Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopædia*, will be almost startled at the meagre information and unsatisfactory analysis here furnished,—

especially as to the Epistles. The volume is completed by a Bibliographical Appendix, containing such parts of Mr. Horne's former List as relate to the Scriptures in the original languages and ancient versions. Dr. Tregelles has made important additions, of works published within the last ten years.

We return to the second volume, by Dr. Davidson,—which is by far the largest in size, and the most important in character, of the whole work. Part the first is on The Criticism of the Old Testament:—its Language, Text, History of the Text, Printed Editions, Versions, Manuscripts, and the Sources and Rules of Criticism. In short, here is a condensation, in these 200 pages, of what forms a large volume in the author's lately published and valuable *Treatise on Biblical Criticism*; with references to that work for information in a more extended form, when it may be desired. The great feature of this part of the work is its treatment of the Quotations of the Old Testament in the New. Dr. Davidson's "Hermeneutics," published some years ago, did more for this subject than any previous English work: but the corresponding sections in this volume are immensely more valuable still. There are Tables of the Quotations in three parallel columns, containing the Septuagint, the Greek of the New Testament, and the Hebrew, with an English version annexed to each, and Notes on the more important and difficult quotations. Much light is thrown on the subject by three following chapters, on the Introductory Formulas—the External Form—and the Internal Form—of the Quotations. The latter question, "the internal form" of the quotations, is a very difficult one; but Dr. Davidson has at least discriminately marked the differences of the use made of the Old Testament by the New Testament writers. Exceptions may be taken to his large allowance for the supposed adoption, by these writers, of modes of Old Testament interpretation and application, which, being current in their time, and admitted by the Jewish readers they addressed, were resorted to for the sake of the *argumentum ad hominem*, although not valid as Scripture proofs for readers of another order; and the exceptions so taken may readily be supported by arguments deserving consideration: but our own feeling as to what Dr. Davidson has done is, that, where all is so difficult, it is remarkable that the difficulties should have been so much relieved, and that with so little of uncertain or exceptionable suggestion.

The Second Part is on Biblical Interpretation, in two books,—on General Principles, and on the Special Interpretation, of Scripture. This is not an abridgment of the author's "Hermeneutics"; but the product of later and maturer thought. Notwithstanding its brevity, it is in many respects far superior to that work; yet does not supersede it, as topics are there embraced—e.g. the History of Interpretation—which it was impossible to include here. There are chapters, on Parallels, the Analogy of Faith, and Doctrinal Interpretation, which appear to have received the most careful and laborious attention. The first of these advances beyond any previous treatment of its topic known to us, and will be exceedingly useful to the student: and the last two are fruitful in suggestions—not to be unquestioningly accepted—but, to be weighed and patiently followed out, until their whole bearing and real value be independently ascertained. The chapters on the Interpretation of Types and Prophecies have been thoughtfully elaborated; the *double sense*, or rather, *twofold reference*—"a germinant sense, continuing to widen till it embrace various references, or allusions and applications to various events"—is maintained; but not entirely to our satisfaction. Those who know the author's "Hermeneutics," will expect that his present discussion of the interpretation and means of harmonising apparently Contradictory Passages, will prove to be one of the most important and valuable—though of course one of the most debateable—portions of the volume: and it is so; and will be esteemed most highly by those who study it most minutely and comparatively.

The Third Part contains a Brief Introduction to the Old Testament and Apocrypha. This is altogether new ground: Dr. Davidson has previously published nothing in this department. There has hitherto been very little in English that was worth consulting on this head; but Dr. Davidson has here given the student the most learned and discriminating series of Old Testament Introductions that has yet been produced in this country. The sections on the Apocrypha are specially entitled to attention, as having not only novelty, but a thoroughness never before attempted. The student will be very grateful for aid such as was not available before. In the Old Testament Introductions, there is much debateable ground:—it could not be otherwise. Thus, against Hengstenberg, Havernick, and Keil, he assigns the present form of the Pentateuch to the time of the Kings,—and the evidence is extraordinarily weighty,—attributing to Moses the authorship of the legal portions only, whence it came to be called "the book of the law of Moses," and then more briefly,

"the book of Moses." Mr. Horne takes the same view himself (vol. i., p. 40): but seems to oppose it a few pages afterwards (p. 48). There is no *Scripture* evidence as to the date and authorship of the Pentateuch; the external testimony is simply traditional:—it can hardly, therefore, be made, as some would make it, a matter of faith that Moses wrote the five books as we now have them. The authorship of the *Hebrews* is uncertain—is actually a matter of conjecture; yet, that epistle is infinitely more important to Christianity than the Pentateuch, as containing the spiritual reading and interpretation of Patriarchy, the Law, and the Messianic Kingdom. No one makes difference of opinion as to the authorship of the *Hebrews*, a heresy; why is it so generally exaggerated into heresy, to dissent from mere tradition, unsanctioned by *Scripture*, respecting the Moses-authorship of the *Pentateuch*? Dr. Davidson also denies that Solomon was the author of *Ecclesiastes*; one may rationally debate it with him, but certainly, the book itself does not incontrovertibly claim to have been written by Solomon. He regards the Book of *Jonah*, too, as partly historical and partly allegorical; and admits that these elements cannot now be separated; but he adds that *Jonah* was evidently "a real person, and a prophet." There are similar results of investigation, which space compels us to pass by. Among the chief excellences of this Introduction to the Old Testament, we would name,—the placing of the last twenty-seven chapters of *Isaiah* in a more clear and certain light than has been done by Alexander, the best expositor in English;—the clearing of enormous difficulties from the Book of *Daniel*, which is treated reverently, and in a conservative spirit; although it is possible to resist, with much reason, the author's interpretation of the Four Kingdoms, the seventy weeks, and Messiah the Prince;—and, still more, the manful and greatly triumphant grappling with the difficulties of the book of *Psalms*; the titles, authors, subjects, and typical characteristics of which are, in numerous cases, involved in much obscurity. A Messianic element in the Old Testament is recognised wherever the New Testament indicates it; but Dr. Davidson thinks the New Testament so complete and perfect a guide to the Christology of the Old Testament, that he refuses arbitrarily to extend the field of the Messianic element by passing beyond its guidance.

It will be known to most of our readers, that the appearance of this new edition of "Horne" was marked by the immediately following appearance of a letter from Dr. Tregelles, which went the round of the so-called "religious press," with a few exceptions. In that letter, Dr. Tregelles charges Dr. Davidson with having "used this work as the occasion for avowing and bringing into notice many sentiments and theories with regard to *Scripture* which his former works would not have intimated that he held, and his adoption of which was wholly unknown to Mr. Horne and himself." And on this statement the *Record* has founded a leading article, in which it is plainly enough insinuated, that Dr. Davidson has deceived Messrs. Longman and his co-editors, by taking a course "not consistent with fair dealing," and "prostituting a standard book to the service of German Rationalism." The editor confesses that he "could not have imagined that in the lifetime of the venerable author of the *Introduction*, any Dissenting professor would have deemed it either honourable or decent to avail himself of such a well-known manual of Biblical information for the purpose of poisoning the minds of students with his own sad opinions;" and goes on to picture "Mr. Horne grieved and indignant at the spoliation of his valuable book by an intrusive editor," and to demand on his behalf, that "Dr. Davidson's errors be carefully expunged from the volume which he has contaminated with his notes." We may remark in passing that this unhappy editor of the *Record*, always consistent in an immoral treatment of those he dislikes, has evidently not read the book, nor even the preface of the book, he dares thus to speak of; for he does not know that Dr. Davidson is the sole author of the volume he is described as spoiling and contaminating by his *Notes as Editor*, and that there are but three notes at all throughout the entire volume, the explanations of quotations excepted.

Taking Dr. Tregelles and the *Record* together, there is an amount of misrepresentation, if not direct falsehood, which it is our duty to expose, by calling attention to the simple facts.* Dr. Davidson's engagement to do certain work for the new edition of "Horne," was entered into at the request of the publishers; he had no communication whatever with Mr. Horne until after the arrangement was completed; and his undertaking was, to furnish a volume of which he was to be the sole author, and which, as a high-

minded scholar would of course require, was to be done according to his own judgment. The revision or reconstruction of the whole work, such parts excepted as Mr. Horne personally undertook, was offered to Dr. Davidson; and on his refusal of the New Testament portion, it was by his own special and cordial recommendation that Dr. Tregelles had the offer of that part of the work: and it is to Dr. Davidson's estimation of his scholarship, and consideration for him personally, that Dr. Tregelles owes his being employed at all. Such are the relations of Dr. Davidson to his co-editors;—where now are the base insinuations of the *Record*?—and where the justification of the injured tone Dr. Tregelles has assumed, as if he and Mr. Horne were the principals in this new edition, and Dr. Davidson a subordinate by whom they had been betrayed? The publishers, at least, will not, we fancy, complain that Dr. Davidson has departed from the course he undertook to observe. Dr. Tregelles's letter had been forestalled and rendered wholly unnecessary by Dr. Davidson's declaration in his preface that "neither of his fellow-labourers is accountable for anything in his portion." But this is not all. We must test the truth of Dr. Tregelles's letter. He protests against Dr. Davidson's views of the Inspiration of the *Scriptures*; and says that "his former works would not have intimated that he held them." It will be more satisfactory to show, that Dr. Davidson's former works were publicly proclaimed and known to contain precisely the views now put forward, than to point them out in those works themselves: for in the latter case, Dr. Tregelles might answer, that they were hitherto put with such subtlety that they had escaped detection; but, in the former case, he will be compelled to admit that what others clearly knew, he also might have known. We therefore extract from a notice of Dr. Davidson's "Introduction to the New Testament," contained in the *Biblical Review* for January, 1850, the following passage, in which the essential principle and all the chief features of Dr. Davidson's present view of Inspiration are described—and they are afterwards strongly commended:—

"The uses of such a work, direct and indirect, are manifold, among which may be mentioned the assistance it will render to the connexion of those crude notions of inspiration, which, though happily less prevalent than formerly, are still maintained in quarters where we might expect greater enlightenment. The views which are entertained on this subject by Dr. Davidson are substantially the same as have been advocated by Dr. Henderson and Dr. Pye Smith. They all agree in rejecting the doctrine of verbal inspiration, and in maintaining the only opinion which can be successfully defended, which can in any wise be harmonised with the psychological conditions of human freedom in the case of those who were inspired, and which is at all consistent with the phenomena apparent in citations in the New Testament from the Old, as well as in the formal variations which are made by the evangelists in narrating the discourses and incidental remarks of our Lord."

Still further, we have to assert that not only might Dr. Tregelles have known Dr. Davidson's views from his former works, but that he did actually know, or ought to have known, the very "sentiments and theories," contained in the work he now protests against, before that work came from the press. Each of the three co-editors had the proof sheets of each of his co-adaptors. Dr. Tregelles had Dr. Davidson's proof sheets. It was open to him, or to Mr. Horne, who also had them, to make any comments, or to request modifications of matter they did not approve; Dr. Davidson actually did so, in at least one instance, when the proof of one of his co-adaptors passed through his hands, and the matter was altered according to his suggestion. But neither Mr. Horne, nor Dr. Tregelles made any suggestion of alteration, except a merely verbal one, in Dr. Davidson's proofs as they passed under their review; and then, directly the work appears, out comes Dr. Tregelles's lugubrious protest. It is an utterly condemnatory fact, that Dr. Tregelles saw the sheets of what he disapproved, had the opportunity of suggesting any modifications, yet kept silence till he could inflict injury by publicly speaking his disapproval. And looking at this in the light of the circumstances of Dr. Tregelles's engagement on the work at all, we cannot refrain from remarking, that the zeal and grief he has bestowed on the defence of his narrow orthodoxy, he will do well to bestow henceforth on the preservation of his truth and honour.

Apart from its circumstances, what is the significance of Dr. Tregelles's letter, considered simply as a protest against Dr. Davidson's views? Simply this—*Verbal Inspirationism*. Dr. Tregelles is a Plymouth Brother, and one of the strictest adherents of a theory of total verbal inspiration. (See *present work*, v. iv., 393.) Of course Dr. Davidson, as a scholar who knows the scientific difficulties, and as a devout man who knows the religious difficulties, is a decided opponent of any such verbal theory; and, while differing in a variety of details—as all who hold that inspiration is not verbal must concede to each other the right of differing as to details,—he is yet essentially, in principle, in agreement with Doddridge, Parry, Pye-Smith, Henderson, Knapp,

Tholuck, and even with Mr. Horne himself, as we shall presently show.

What then are the peculiarities of Dr. Davidson's views of Inspiration?—are they novel?—are they censurable? Perhaps we may usefully help our readers to answer these questions for themselves. Dr. Davidson's most complete deliverance of opinion on the subject generally, in this his latest work, is as follows:—

"If, as we have just seen, there was an accommodation on the part of the writers, to the ideas of their times respecting the objects of nature, the possibility of their not being so far enlightened or inspired as to have correct infallible knowledge on points of natural science, on chronology, arcæology, geography, &c., suggests itself to the reflecting mind. It may be asked, Why extend their inspiration of correctness beyond what is properly religious and moral truth? Why not suppose that their knowledge of the subjects to which we have been adverting as secondary sources, was not always perfect or accurate—that they were 'led into' religious not natural truth? The mission and office of the writers was a religious one. They were the media employed of God to make known His will to men:—respecting His nature; His modes of dealing with His responsible creatures on this earth; their conditions, duties, and hopes as immortal beings. They wrote to show in various ways what the history of the human race has been in relation to God, the Creator, Ruler, and loving Parent. All their communications bore upon Messiah and his salvation—the only-begotten Son of the Father in his humiliation, functions, and exaltation. They were religious and moral teachers. But they were not teachers of geography, astronomy, botany, physiology, or history. Their commission did not extend so far."

"The truth of these observations seems more apparent as soon as the interpreter attempts to grapple with the serious difficulties, and even contradictions, that appear in the parts which do not properly come under the head of religious and moral truth. For we believe that none can doubt of the existence of contradictions in the records. It is not surprising that there should be difficulties in a Divine revelation. If there were none, we should suspect its divinity. But it is surprising that there should be irreconcilable contrarieties in a Divine revelation. Indeed, a Divine revelation cannot contain them. Hence when we see certain things in the secondary matters of history, of natural philosophy, of chronology and geography which cannot be brought into mutual concord, the natural inference is that they are not of a character to warrant their absolute correctness. The point now under consideration is a delicate one. To moot it at all is to tread on slippery ground. Yet when we see the mode in which the evangelists have narrated the leading events of the Saviour's life; the absence of chronological arrangement in them; the transpositions and dislocations occurring in their records of discourses and actions; we feel how likely it is that this was a matter on which their minds were not fully or infallibly enlightened. Some of them have certainly related things in an order in which they did not occur. And if they did not possess a full knowledge of such things, it need not be supposed that they had a perfectly accurate knowledge." Pp. 372-3.

"We believe that no contradiction can exist between the writers when treating of religious and moral truth. Whatever they inculcate respecting doctrine and duty is INFALLIBLY CORRECT. So far they were under a high illumination of the Spirit, and could not err; and as the Spirit cannot contradict himself, all the writers must substantially agree." P. 504.

In support of this view, Dr. Davidson has quoted Dr. Pye Smith, who is well known to have entertained it; and who says, especially of the Old Testament,—"I can find no end of my anxiety, no rest for my faith, no satisfaction for my understanding, till I embrace the sentiment that the qualities of sanctity and inspiration belong only to the religious and theological element which is diffused through the Old Testament: and adds, generally,—"Inspiration belongs to religious objects; and to attach it to other things is to lose sight of its nature and misapply its design." Dr. Davidson also quotes Coleridge, Baden Powell, Tholuck, Edward Miall, and Dr. Arnold; but, perhaps, these will be suspicious names with some parties—although, we may add, that Dr. Pye Smith adduces Arnold's views, at some length, and with evident approbation, in the latest edition of his "Scripture Testimony." It is almost needless to quote Dr. Henderson on behalf of Dr. Davidson; yet as his views are so extensively adopted in the "body" to which both writers alike belong, we may be permitted to quote a few words from his well-known work:—

"From a review of all the facts of the case, and from analogy, it appears convincingly evident, that a diversity of degrees or modes of operation did exist in regard to the extraordinary influence which was vouchsafed to the penmen of sacred Scripture."—"That the inspired authority of a document does not depend on its verbal accuracy, but on the matters which it contains having been committed to writing by the special will and sanction of God, may be argued from the fact, that the Hebrew *Scriptures* to which our Lord and his apostles ascribe inspiration, were not the original manuscripts, but merely copies of them, which had been taken by uninspired scribes." (Henderson: pp. 276, and 310.)

Dr. Henderson might dissent from Dr. Davidson's extension of the principle common to both; but their principle is one, and their conclusion one:—

"In all the supposable cases, the end was infallibly attained, viz., the commitment to writing of precisely such matters as God designed for the religious instruction of mankind." (Henderson: p. 277.)

"Whatever they inculcate respecting doctrine and duty is infallibly correct." (Davidson: p. 504.)

More important still are the following passages, of precisely the same import as those taken from Dr. Davidson, which we extract from a remark-

* It is right to state, that these facts have not been communicated for publication. The writer had his information before he had any intention whatever of reviewing this book; and when he could not anticipate the necessity for a public use of the facts now stated.

ably candid and able article in the *British Quarterly Review* for August, 1851, entitled "Naturalism versus Inspiration," and understood to have been written by the eminent editor, Dr. Vaughan:—

"We do not see how the doctrine of Inspiration is to be saved in reference to any part of Scripture, if it is to be extended thus literally [a dictation descending to words] to every part. Revelation, in any form, is imperilled to the last degree, by identifying it in this manner with the mint and cummin of mere phrases and words." Pp. 220, 1.

"It is clear, moreover, from the contents of the Scriptures, that there must have been a wide difference both in the nature and the measure of the influence under which they were written. Very much of what is given us by the sacred writers is given from their natural memory and observation, and no influence of a supernatural kind could have been necessary to enable them to place such things on record. Such influence may have been present with them so far as to have guided them in their selection from such materials, but could not have been necessary beyond that point." P. 222.

"Further: it is, we think, quite legitimate to say that the idea of inspiration does not oblige us to suppose that the historical statements contained in the Scriptures will be given in all cases in exact chronological order. . . . It is admitted that the Hebrew historians, and the evangelists also, often write with a measure of negligence as to dates, and the order of time, not accordant with our canons of criticism in such matters. The explanation here is, that where the exact relations of time were not of any moral significance, it was common with Oriental scribes to pay little regard to them." Pp. 227, 8.

"In nothing relating to this question is discrimination more necessary than in our attempts to distinguish between what is contained in the Scriptures simply as matters of history, and what is there given as INSPIRED TRUTH. . . . The Bible is not responsible for the notions of its uninspired men about Science. The errors of such men belong to history, and, as so much history, may be given in the pages of inspiration, without detracting at all from their authority. In this sense, the science of the Bible should be the science of the times in which it was written, and of the people among whom it was written. It is not too much to say, that to be true as history, it must in a great degree be false as science. . . . Nothing can be more absurd than to seem to say that Moses and the prophets could not have been inspired to become our teachers in religion, without being qualified to do all that has been done for us by Newton. Had the Bible anticipated modern science after this manner, it could never have obtained credence among the people to whom it was first addressed; and, as the consequence, it could never have reached us. Nay, more, in that case, instead of coming in so as to harmonise with the progressive laws of Providence, it would have come in as a violent infraction of those laws, disturbing them everywhere most disastrously." Pp. 230, 231, 232.

"It is true, if only one clearly erroneous statement could be proved against an inspired writer, the inspiration of the writer in relation to such matter as that statement might contain would fall. But it would not follow that he has not been inspired to write anything, because he has not been inspired to write everything he has written. We do not ourselves believe in the case here supposed, as a case existing, but we can easily conceive of such partial inspiration as a possibility." P. 229.

We invite the reader of these clearly and emphatically-written sentences to go back and re-peruse the extract in which Dr. Davidson's views are expressed, and then to re-consider the names of those by whom these views are supported; and to decide for himself whether Dr. Davidson has put forward any novel or censurable theory?—or has given an unprecedented scope to the application of a theory held by others in common with himself? We would further call for special attention to the following passages from Mr. Horne himself, who has allowed Dr. Tregelles to protest in his name against Dr. Davidson's views:—

"When the Scriptures are said to be thus divinely (or plenary) inspired, we are not to understand that the Almighty suggested every word or dictated every expression. From the different styles in which the books are written, and from the different manner in which the same events are related and predicted by different authors, it appears that the sacred penmen were permitted to write as their several tempers, understandings, and habits of life, directed; and that the knowledge communicated to them by inspiration on the subject of their writings, was applied in the same manner as any knowledge acquired by ordinary means. Nor is it to be supposed that they were ever thus inspired in every fact which they related, or in every precept which they delivered. They were left to the common use of their faculties, and did not, upon every occasion, stand in need of supernatural communication." (Horne; present edition: vol. i. p. 528.)

Subsequently, Mr. Horne quotes "conclusions," which he says are "justly drawn, by a late learned and candid writer," that writer being Mr. Parry, and the work quoted, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Inspiration of the Writers of the New Testament."

"Upon this view of the subject the inspired writings contain a perfect and infallible account of the whole will of God for our salvation, of all that is necessary for us to know, believe, and practice in religion; and what can they contain more than this, upon any other view of it? Another advantage attending the above view of the apostolic inspiration is, that it will enable us to understand something in their writings, which it might be difficult to reconcile with another view of the subject. If the inspiration and guidance of the Spirit, respecting the writers of the New Testament, extended only to what appears to be its province, matters of a RELIGIOUS and MORAL nature, then there is no necessity to ask, whether everything contained in their writings were suggested immediately by the Spirit or not, (Luke, c. g. describing Paul's shipwreck); for the answer is obvious, these were not things of a religious nature, and no inspiration was necessary concerning them." (Parry, quoted by Horne; vol. i. p. 535.)

If we now contrast the passages in italics, in

this extract, with Dr. Davidson's words, quoted above from pages 373 and 504 of his volume, we shall find that *their very words, as well as ideas*, are employed (unknowingly, it may be,) in the expression of his own views. The one passage might be exchanged for the other, without modification or limitation of the sense of the context. What there is to choose between Mr. Horne and Dr. Davidson, in essential principle, we do not see; and what Mr. Horne has allowed himself to be made to protest against we are at a loss to conjecture.

We suppose the special applications, throughout Dr. Davidson's volume, of the principles these extracts have unfolded, may appear to Mr. Horne, and to others also, exceptionable or even unjustifiable. Still, if Dr. Davidson accepts—as the whole tone of his work, as well as his explicit declaration, shows that he does—the Bible as "infallibly correct in matters of doctrine and duty,"—as a "perfect and authoritative" guide in the region of "the moral and the religious,"—then it cannot be said that his "sentiments and theories with regard to Scripture" are novel or censurable; but only that, in spite of right sentiments, and notwithstanding a good theory, held in common with one of his co-adjutors, and the most eminent orthodox modern divines, he has differed from other writers on special points not belonging to "doctrine or duty," and respecting which no opinion, whatever it may be, is vital to any "moral or religious truth," or to the authority of the Bible in that sphere which Parry has "justly" called "the proper province" of inspiration, "to which only it is extended."

We have, in Dr. Davidson's book, several applications of the theory (that the religious and moral matters of the Bible only belong to Inspiration), to the reconciliation of contradictions, to the explanation of apparent errors and misconceptions, and the removal of innumerable difficulties arising from the form and drapery of the religious facts and truths given by inspiration. We can imagine that many will rationally differ, and that others will be superstitiously alarmed. Our space will not allow us to notice many of these specialities; but we shall adduce a few.

Dr. Davidson, speaking of the Word of God, recommends that we—

"distinguish the human and the divine in the Scriptures—the divine essence, alike imperishable and immutable; the human form, which is necessarily imperfect."

This may be thought a dangerous process, calculated to weaken or destroy the Bible's authority: yet we find the same suggestion made by one of the most reverent students the Bible ever had:—Dr. Pye Smith, dwelling on the fact that the truths of Revelation are given in a historical form, says:—

"Our duty is to separate them, by judicious and faithful comparison with the more advanced stages of revelation, from their personal, local, and temporary investments; and thus we bring out expressions of eternal truth. The process is analogous to the resolution of equations in algebra." (*First Lines*, &c.: p. 77.)

Dr. Davidson, maintaining degrees of inspiration, and an influence of the subjectivity of the sacred writers on the form of their doctrine, gives the following instance:—

"The writers of Scripture were not alike inspired. What they utter is correct to the extent it is expressed. They speak nothing that is erroneous or improper. But they were not all enlightened by the Spirit to the same extent. They had not equally profound and comprehensive views of all spiritual subjects. This observation will assist in reconciling Paul and James where both treat of one subject—justification. . . . Both held the same doctrine of justification; but they looked at it from different aspects, agreeably to the stand-point of their hearers or readers, and perhaps also to their own subjectivity. The one looked at the subjective side; the other at the objective one. We do not think, however, that James had exactly the same view in every respect, &c." (P. 307.)

As to the instance itself, Dr. Davidson but agrees with Neander. ("Planting, &c., of the Christian Church," vol. ii., p. 23.) And as to the principle which he asserts, it must be observed that there is a distinction between the same doctrine and the same view or aspect of a doctrine. Compare with our author the following passage from the admirable *British Quarterly* article, before quoted:—

"Not a little of the difficulty felt in relation to the doctrine of inspiration, is difficulty arising from misconception as to its proper limits and purpose. It is not designed to constitute each writer a strict type of all the rest, in the sense commonly understood. We regard the doctrinal truth presented to the mind of the inspired writers as being always in substance the same, but this it is manifest, was quite consistent with leaving each writer at liberty to contemplate that truth from different points, or in different relations, according to their respective individualities of character." (vol. xiv. 225.)

"In James the doctrinal element is very briefly given; it is to the practical that he aims to impart a sharpness and power of his own. . . . Paul's affinities connect his spirit with a wider range of doctrinal truth, &c." (p. 226.) "These varieties are in the writings of inspired men, because they are in the humanity to which those writings are addressed. By this means, not only may each mind have its own truth, but have its own truth in its own way,—that is, adapted to its individual temperament and tendencies. The Bible must be of God, or it is no Bible to us; but it must also be in a large

sense of man, if it is to commend itself effectually to differences; both natural and conventional, that are inseparable from the condition of man." (ib.)

Dr. Davidson adopts the *documentary hypothesis*, as to the structure of the Pentateuch; that is, that it is compiled from at least "two primary documents," distinguished as the "Elohim," and the "Jehovah" documents, with supplementary insertions. Dr. Pye Smith, speaking of Genesis only, says there are "several distinct compositions." (Scrip. and Geol. fifth edition p. 184.) Such a hypothesis may be false, whether more or less extended to the Pentateuch; but Dr. Pye Smith thought it "entirely consonant with the idea of inspiration." (ib.) Again, Dr. Davidson, treating of that perplexed question, the *Imprecations* in the Psalms, departs from the common view, that they are to be regarded as prophetic of God's dealing with his and his people's enemies; and from Hengstenberg, who considers that they are to be taken as spoken by Christ (!); and from Edwards and others, who maintain that as they only express resentment against evil-doers, they are quite consistent with the morality and spirit of the Gospel. On the contrary, he upholds the following view:—

"The system of morality which allowed of these maledictions was imperfect. This is in keeping with the entire character of the Jewish system, which was confessedly imperfect; being designed to operate on a low state of moral and spiritual culture. It was necessarily adapted to the sensuous condition. The expressions already quoted indicate a temper of mind different from that which the gentle spirit of Christianity inculcates. These Jewish psalmists had not learned the forgiveness of enemies in the way afterwards taught and exemplified by Him for whose teachings their law was but a schoolmaster. . . . Hence these writers knew universal love and forgiveness of injuries very imperfectly. But it may be asked, Was an unmerciful and revengeful sentiment ever suggested by the Holy Spirit? Certainly not. Inspiration does not always and necessarily imply suggestion by the Holy Spirit. It does not exclude individuality, or suppress the exercise of the human faculties, and therefore an unmerciful sentiment may find entrance into a canonical work. Inspiration admits of degrees; and does not usually reach the extent of absolute infallibility." (P. 766.)

Instead of discussing this view, we will give a passage to the same effect, from a writer already several times appealed to:—

"The imprecatory portions of the Psalms, . . . how are we to deal with them? It may be said that they are prophetic. But can this be said to have been the case with all of them? And, could this be said, they were surely matters of history at the time. Can any man say that there is nothing in these breathings of vengeance that should not belong to his own daily habit of mind? Who, with the New Testament before him, does not feel that this cannot so be? How is it that devout persons, in their family readings, so commonly avoid these portions of the sacred records? When the captive Hebrew calls for vengeance on his Babylonian oppressors, for vengeance as terrible as those oppressors had inflicted on him and his nation, the poet-psalmist speaks as a man and a patriot; but no one will say, we suppose, that it becomes us to insist, after this manner, on having—upon the principle of the *lex talionis*, the principle of justice without mercy—an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. Now, may it not have seemed good to the Holy Ghost that these expressions of natural feeling should be found in the Bible, without his intending to place them before us as exhibiting the spirit we should emulate. In so far as these imprecations were expressive of the judgments God would bring on the wicked men or nations to which they refer, they were prophetic and inspired; but in so far as they were expressive of the merely human feeling natural to the circumstances of the times, they may be regarded as having their place within the inspired records, without being there as the result of direct and positive inspiration, or as being divinely approved." (*British Quarterly*: "Naturalism versus Inspiration," vol. xiv. p. 236.)

To the view thus stated, Dr. Davidson's, put forward five years later, is in close correspondence.

One of the passages in which Dr. Davidson is most open to misunderstanding is the following:—

"Tholuck has shown, that the view of inspiration which regards Holy Scripture as the infallible production of the Divine Spirit, not merely in its religious but in its entire contents, and not merely in its contents, but also in its very form, did not originate either among Lutheran or Reformed Divines earlier than the seventeenth century. . . . We refer therefore to his essay as a depository of facts and opinions all leading to the important conclusion, that the absolute infallibility of the sacred books throughout was set up by Protestantism as a counterpoise to the infallible authority asserted and claimed by the Romish Church. Protestantism sought to recover by means of the outwardly authoritative and entire infallibility of books, what it had lost by rejecting inspired councils and Popish infallibility." (P. 376.)

Tholuck and his follower may be wrong in the historical view of the source and aim of the idea of infallible books; but, that we may understand Dr. Davidson, we must observe that his is a guarded denial of the absolute infallibility of books, throughout their entire contents. Elsewhere he expressly says: "Whatever moral and religious truth they contain is infallibly correct" (p. 504). So that his view is this:—that the Bible is not an infallible book containing a Revelation; but a Book containing an infallible Revelation. On this point we may quote an essay on "Inspiration and Infallibility," (in the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, Oct., 1854,) by the late Dr. J. T. Gray, one of the Tutors at Stepney College, and a man distinguished for piety and orthodoxy, as much as for learning and acuteness.

"If we are to take infallibility in the rigid, scholastic,

and scrupulous sense, no amount of argument can prove it a property of the New Testament writings. We doubt whether either Apostle or Evangelist could pass review in such a court. The infallibility in question is one which would extend itself to every letter and every syllable, and, if only such an infallibility can be admitted, we must honestly confess ourselves in a losing cause." (p. 149.) "Infallibility we would explain to be entire trustworthiness, and, thus limiting the term, we are prepared with others to speak of the Bible as having God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth without error for its matter." (p. 151.)

If Dr. Davidson has erred on the subject to which all our extracts relate, it is in exaggerating the results of degrees of inspiration, and in ascribing too much to the subjectivity of the writers. But he, himself, will be the first to admit, as self-evident—that the idea of inspiration at all, in any case, implies that, in whatever degree possessed, it is adequate to the end for which God has given it; and that if it had been necessary to the clear and certain conveyance of the Divine communication, that it should be less affected by the subjectivity of the writer, that subjectivity would have been held in check by some higher degree of inspiration than that actually received. In short, there is no shadow of a doubt that Dr. Davidson firmly holds, that, for the unfolding of the Divine mind and will, for the attainment of personal salvation, for the conduct of human life, and for the development of the Divine kingdom in the world, the Bible is an absolute authority and an infallible guide. And, what more can any Theory of Inspiration embrace or secure?

Poetry.

SONG FOR THE WEARY.

[FROM THE GERMAN.]

Heart, be still
In the darkness of thy woe,
How thou silently and low;
Comes to thee what'er God will;—
Be thou still!

Be thou still!
Vainly all thy words are spoken,
Till the word of God hath broken
Life's dark mysteries—good or ill—
Be thou still!

Rest thou still!
'Tis thy Father's work of grace,
Wait thou yet before His face,
He thy sure deliverance will—
Keep thou still!

Lord, my God!
By thy grace, O may I be
All submissive, silently,
To the chastenings of thy rod;—
Lord, my God!

Shepherd, King!
From thy fullness grant to me
Still, yet fearless faith in thee,
Till from night the day shall spring;—
Shepherd, King!

Australian Messenger.

THE TASK OF MODERN POETS.

Nay, if there's room for poets in the world
A little overgrown (I think there is),
Their sole work is to represent the age,
Their age, not Charlemagne's,—this live, throbbing age,
That brawls, cheats, maddens, calculates, aspires,
And spends more passion, more heroic heat,
Betwixt the mirrors of its drawing-rooms,
Than Poland with his knights at Roncesvalles.
To slinch from modern varnish, coat, or founce,
Cry out for togas, and the picturesque,
Is fatal,—foolish too. King Arthur's self
Was common-place to Lady Guinevere,
And Camelot to minstrels seemed as flat
As Regent-street to poets.

What form is best for poems? Let me think
Of forms less, and the external. Trust the spirit,
As sovereign nature does, to make the form,
For otherwise we only imprison spirit,
And not embody. Inward evermore
To outward—so in life, and so in art,
Which still is life.

Five acts to make a play.
And why not fifteen? why not ten? or seven?
What matter for the number of the leaves,
Supposing the tree lives and grows? Exact
The literal unities of time and place,
When 'tis the essence of passion to ignore
Both time and place? Absurd. Keep up the fire,
And leave the generous flames to shape themselves.

Aurora Leigh. By Mrs. Browning.

Cleanings.

The reduction of the duty on tea from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. will take place on the 6th of April, 1857. Electors are now testing the qualifications of their candidates, by inquiring their opinions upon the "ticket-of-leave system."

The Engineer states that one of the largest landed proprietors of Cuba is now introducing steam culture upon his estates, for the purpose of superseding horse and slave labour.

A new journal, *La Cremation*, has just appeared in Paris, said to be supported by the Government, devoted to the advocacy of the system of burning instead of burying the dead.

A German gentleman, who was a passenger from Melbourne by the James Baines, had his pocket picked in Liverpool of a pocket-book containing Australian bills on a London bank for 10,000l., bank-notes to the amount of 11l., and a number of letters of introduction.

Of Dr. Henry Barth's "Travels in Central Africa," the first two volumes will appear this winter. The maps to illustrate the work are being drawn by Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, and an artist of great eminence,

of the name of Bernatz, is at this moment engaged in lithographing Dr. Barth's original sketches of the scenery, about seventy in number.

Mr. Bentley announces the Letters of James Boswell, Johnson's biographer, a book that will make a sensation.

An original picture by Raphael, belonging to the Royal Collection, has been lately rescued from oblivion at Hampton Court. It seems (says the *Athenaeum*) to be the portrait of Raphael by his own hand, which was described by Passavant in his tour in England as existing in Kensington Palace at the time of his visit.

A Novacastrian, who had been absent for a considerable time, and who during his travels had cultivated a great crop of whiskers and moustaches, visited a relative whose little girl had been his especial pet. The little girl made no demonstration to salute him with a kiss as usual. "Why, child," said the mother, "don't you give your old friend a kiss?" "Why, Ma," said the child, with perfect simplicity, "I don't see any place."

The following autograph letter of the Empress Eugenie is quoted by M. de la Roquette, in his memoir of Sir John Franklin, recently submitted to the Geographical Society in Paris: "It is, above all, as a woman and a wife that I should with pleasure see France associated with England in those generous expeditions, the first object of which is to rescue a man whose private virtues are surely equal to his talent and his courage, since he has inspired in you such an admirable devotion. Ultimately, I hope that Heaven will grant you the success that your conjugal affection merits; and then, Madam, there will be a person who will most sincerely participate in the joy of the wife of Captain Franklin—the wife of the Emperor Napoleon."

Mr. Commissioner Goulburn is the victim of surprise. It was but the other day that the exclamation was extorted from him—"What! the noted Hudson?"—and now, the "noted Holloway" astounds him. A proof was tendered in the Bankruptcy Court, London, last week, for 163l. 16s. 6d.

Commissioner: Who is the claimant?
Solicitor: Mr. Holloway, of the Strand.
Commissioner: What! the noted Mr. Holloway?
Solicitor: Yes; Professor Holloway.
Commissioner: What for?
Solicitor: For pills; Holloway's pills.
Commissioner: What! 163l. worth of pills?
Solicitor: Yes; all for pills.
Commissioner: What! 163l. worth of pills for Mr. Bailey himself? (Laughter.)
Solicitor: No; pills exported.
Commissioner: Well, it seems strange; 163l. worth of pills.

The learned Commissioner (says the *Gateshead Observer*) could hardly swallow the pills; but other people do—and to an immense extent.

At Loughborough fair, on the 13th inst., a countryman in search of a cow was looking about him in a state of incertitude, when Ephraim Jenkinson came up to him, seeing "Moses Primrose" written in his face, and civilly said, "What are you wanting my good man?" Moses replied that "he wanted a k'you." "Coo" would have been the word, nearer Gateshead; but Moses, being a Midlander, said "k'you." He wanted a cow, and "a good un." "How much money have you?" asked Ephraim, in a tone so benevolent, that Moses would not have been surprised by the offer of a few sovereigns to help him to a suitable animal. Ephraim, however, made no such offer; but, if he proposed not to make a sacrifice in money, he was ready to make a sacrifice in kind, or kine. The wealth of the Midland Primrose was bounded by 13l., which, when Jenkinson heard, made him slightly hesitate; but, bent on befriending his protégé, he said, "Well, you may have your choice of these cows for your money." Moses then found that he was talking with the owner of the cattle before them, and, being a knowing hand among live stock, he singled out a real "good un." The 13l. changed hands; Ephraim walked away; Moses was following his example, with the "k'you." It was much easier, however, to walk off unobserved with 13l. in gold than with several stones of beef on four legs. "Holloa!" cried a third party, "what d'ye want with that ere k'you?" Moses explained that he had bought the cow of its owner, "gin him the money," and was taking home his purchase. "Yeow let the k'you stand," was the reply; "ye've gin the money to the wrong man; the k'you's mine." The "agricultural mind" had fallen into the same sort of error as the Cockney sportsman who gave half-a-crown to a Jenkinson for as many as he could kill of somebody's else's ducks, and only discovered his mistake when his successful shot brought Farmer Jones to the door, and he was collared for damages.

Obituary.

LADY STAFFORD, wife of the present Lord Stafford, and cousin to the Duke of Norfolk, was found dead in her bed on Thursday morning at Costessy-park, near Norwich. Her ladyship had suffered recently from the rupture of a blood-vessel, but was believed to be returning to convalescence.

MR. BOGUE, the well-known publisher in Fleet-street, died suddenly on Wednesday morning. He was in sound health on Tuesday night when he went to bed; about eight o'clock next morning, he complained of a sense of suffocation; almost immediately afterwards he became speechless, and died in a few minutes. Mr. Bogue was forty-five years of age, and has left a widow and five children. He died of disease of the heart. On the day before his decease he was present at a dinner at the Milton Club to welcome Dr. McCrie to London. The deceased was for many years in partnership with Mr. Tilt, at whose death he carried on the business alone, and was greatly respected

for the uprightness and straightforwardness which marked all his transactions.

PRINCE WORONZOFF.—A telegraphic despatch from Odessa states that Prince Woronzoff died in that city on the 18th instant. In him Russia has lost one of her worthiest sons. All the travellers in the Crimea, the Caucasus, and the Transcaucasian possessions of Russia, testify to the moderation and enlightenment of his views, both in dealing with the natives and developing the resources of those countries, and in giving considerable relaxation to the restrictive mercantile regulations which prevailed in the ports of the Circassian coast. Prince Woronzoff was born in the year 1782, shortly before his father arrived in London as ambassador from Russia. With the exception of the interval during which England was at war with Paul, Prince Woronzoff's father resided in England, until 1832; and his sister married the Earl of Pembroke. Mr. Sidney Herbert is her son. Prince Michael Woronzoff entered the Russian army in 1801, and served in several campaigns, including those of 1812, 1813, and 1814. He held the office of Governor of New Russia from 1823 to 1853. He retired from public employment on the outbreak of the Turkish war.

MR. JOHN LAMB, the well known and very popular Quaker correspondent of the *Northern Whig*, and writer of the "Notes on the State of the Country," died of apoplexy on Thursday evening last. Mr. Lamb has long held a respectable position in the commercial world, and was intimately connected with the mercantile affairs of Belfast for more than thirty years. Many of the reforms which have been carried out in the management of landed property, and not a few of the valuable improvements effected in husbandry, were originally suggested by him. Mr. Lamb was upwards of sixty years of age.

THE DECEASE OF MR. JAMES PIM, of Dublin, is noted; he was the projector of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, the first line constructed in Ireland, and the second in the United Kingdom.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 18, at Frome, the wife of the Rev. EDWIN EDWARDS, of a daughter.

Nov. 19, at the residence of her father, 21, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, the wife of FRANCIS SCULLY, Esq., M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 11, at the Congregational Chapel, Stoke Goldington, Bucks, by the Rev. J. Bartram, the Rev. JAMES THOMAS BARTRAM, of Deal, Kent, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. J. BAKER, Hamcomb-terrace, Wendover, Bucks.

Nov. 18, at the Baptist Chapel, Whitechurch, by the Rev. Thomas Morris, Mr. DAVID COOK, of Bourne, to Miss RALPH, of the same place.

Nov. 18, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. ROBERT COMPTON, draper, to Miss SOPHIA TAYLOR, both of Warwick.

Nov. 20, at St. Mary's, Islington, by the Rev. Robert Ernest Wallis, Curate of St. Mary Magdalen's, Taunton, cousin of the bride, GEORGE, only surviving son of GEORGE WILLIAMS, Esq., late of Clephane-road, to ALICE ANNE, eldest daughter of JOHN MIDDLETON HARE, Esq., of Marquess-road, and Bell-court, Fleet-street.

Nov. 20, by licence, at the Market-hill Chapel, Haverhill, Suffolk, by the Rev. Henry Gill, JOHN HARLEY DREW, Esq., of the London and County Bank, to SARAH, daughter of the late DANIEL GUTTEN, Esq.

DEATHS.

Nov. 14, at Montagu-villas, Richmond, Mr. WILLIAM KEW FLETCHER, short-hand writer at Messrs. Gurney's, in his forty-fourth year.

Nov. 15, suddenly, of aneurism of the heart, to the great grief of his family, Mr. JOSEPH MAINS, of Old Broad street, City, much respected and deeply deplored by his sorrowing friends.

Nov. 16, after a few days of severe suffering, MAMA, the beloved wife of the Rev. S. PEACE, Guildford.

Nov. 17, at No. 3, Grosvenor-terrace, Belgrave-road, Pimlico, Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN FRANCIS POWELL, Commanding Depot of the British German Legion, Shorncliffe, late of the 35th Regiment, and formerly of the 3rd Hussars, King's German Legion, aged sixty-four. He fought at Copenhagen, Benavente, Corunna, and Waterloo.

Nov. 17, at Sonning-grove, Berks, the Rev. H. N. PEARSON, D.D., in his eightieth year.

Nov. 17, at 30, Montagu-place, Russell-square, Mrs. BROWNE, in her eighty-third year.

Nov. 17, at her residence, Dartmouth Lodge, Dulwich, Mrs. ELIZABETH CHAPMAN, relict of the Rev. WM. CHAPMAN, of Greenwich, aged sixty-six.

Nov. 18, at his residence, Westmoreland-place, Bath, WILLIAM NIAS, Esq., in his ninety-second year.

Nov. 19, at 76, Camden-road Villas, suddenly, DAVID BOGUE, Esq., publisher, Fleet-street.

Nov. 20, the Rev. GEORGE MOORE, Independent minister, of Cawston, Devonport, aged seventy-seven. His end was peace.

Nov. 20, at the residence of his son, Percy House, South Lambeth, Mr. ALFRED GILCHRIST, in his seventy-fifth year.

Nov. 23, at Gibson-square, Islington, LOUISA ANN, relict of THOMAS POWELL, late of Woodberry-down, Stoke Newington, and the Stock-Exchange, aged fifty-six.

Nov. 24, at 13, Park-terrace, Highbury, MARY, relict of the late DAVID McLAREN, Esq.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market, under the influence of the encouraging accounts from Paris, and the large arrivals of gold from Australia, has been very buoyant during the week. Speculators have been operating for higher prices rather freely of late in the Stock Exchange, in anticipation of an improvement. Now that this improvement is partially attained, and whilst gold is flowing into the Bank, the stock markets have become flatter, some of the late speculative buyers showing a disposition to sell. Under the influence of these realisations, the funds have to-day experienced an unfavourable re-action of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The pause in the upward movement on the Paris Bourse, where similar influences appear to be for the moment in operation, tended to prejudice the funds this afternoon.

The discount market retains an easy appearance. Discussions are beginning to be heard as to when a return to 6 per cent. may be expected at the Bank.

Consols are now about 94 9/16 for money, 94 1/2 for December, and 94 1/2 to 95 for January. The New Three per Cents. are 93 1/2 to 93 3/4; and the Reduced, 92 1/2 to 93 1/4; Exchequer-bills are 2s. to 4s. prem. Bank Stock is 215 1/2. The settlement of the fortnightly account in shares will commence in the Stock Exchange to-morrow (Wednesday) which will be "making up day," Thursday being "name day."

The Foreign Market continues dull. Turkish Six per Cents. are about 93 1/2 to 94; and the Four per Cents., 101. Spanish Deferred Stock is 23 1/2; and the Mexican, 22 1/2. Dutch Four per Cents. are 96 1/2; and Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 95 1/2 to 96.

In the Railway Share Market a very limited business has been transacted, and in almost all cases a slight decline upon previous prices may be quoted. In the Foreign and Colonial Lines prices have also given way. Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are very inactive, but prices have exhibited a slight improvement.

The last Bank of England Returns proved favourable, the Bullion having increased 164,000l., and the Reserve of Notes 500,000l., although the other Securities show an increase of 500,000l.

The imports of the Precious Metals last week amounted in all to 1,570,000l., against exports of 600,000l. to India, 800,000l. to the Continent, taken from the arrivals. Further parcels of gold, to the amount of 100,000l., have to-day been sent into the Bank of England. The total purchased by the institution, out of the recent arrivals, is upwards of half a million sterling. The residue has been taken for the Continent, chiefly for the Bank of France, which is now sending to London large masses of bills against these bullion remittances. Nearly the whole of the recent heavy supplies of gold have now been cleared off the market.

For several days the French funds have been improving, and apprehension of any monetary crisis has, for the present, at least, ceased. The Bank of Frankfurt has reduced the rate of discount to 5 per cent.; and, from the tenor of the recent advices, most of the other German banks will soon follow the same example.

The principal features of the understanding between the Government and the Atlantic Telegraph Company are as follow: Her Majesty's vessels will assist the company as far as possible in correcting soundings and laying down the electric cable. The Government will give a fixed price of 14,000l. per annum for the transmission of their messages until a dividend of six per cent. is declared, when this sum will be reduced to 10,000l., to be continued for twenty-five years. If, however, the number of Government messages sent should be so large that, if charged for at the usual tariff, the amount would exceed these sums, the full price is to be paid to the company. The 350,000l. required for the capital of the company has been already almost entirely subscribed, although the list has merely been handed about privately, and no advertisements have been issued soliciting subscriptions from the general public. In fact, the large nominal amount of the shares, which are of 1,000l. each, renders them suitable only to capitalists.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week show no material alteration in any branch of business. At Manchester the transactions have been limited, and a decline in prices has taken place corresponding with that in the raw material at Liverpool. The Birmingham advices mention that the iron-market is on the whole steady, although the high rate of discount increases the instances of under-selling. Good orders have been received by the James Baines and the Lightning from Australia, and the general trades of the town are active. At Nottingham it is still the quiet season, but there have been some considerable purchases of lace for America, and here also the Australian news is considered satisfactory. In the woollen districts there is a disposition to contraction, owing to the high prices of the staple and the state of the money-market. The existing dearth of wool stimulates experiments to bring other materials into use as substitutes. The Irish linen-markets have been well maintained.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been continued activity. The number of ships reported inward was 280, showing an increase of 51 over the previous week. These included 54 with cargoes of grain, rice, and flour; 23 with fruit of all sorts, 9 with sugar, and 1 with tea. The number of vessels cleared outward was 103, including 12 in ballast, showing a decrease of 25. In the Australian trade there is a considerable diminution in the number of vessels on the berth. The total is 45, being a decrease of 11 from the last account. Of those now loading 6 are for Adelaide, 3 for Hobart Town, 3 for Launceston, 3 for Melbourne, 1 for Moreton Bay, 7 for New Zealand, 14 for Port Phillip, 6 for Sydney, 1 for Swan River, and 1 for Warrnambool.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies, during the past week, have comprised 7 vessels—4 to Sydney, 2 to Launceston, and 1 to Hobart Town, with an aggregate capacity of 5,594 tons. The rates of freight exhibit a tendency to increased firmness.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Consols for Account	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
New 3 per Ct.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
India Stock	217	215	215	217	215 1/2	215 1/2
Bank Stock	217	215	215	217	215 1/2	215 1/2
Exchequer-bills	1 dis	1 pm	1 dis	2 pm	5 pm	5 pm
India Bonds	—	17 1/2	—	17 1/2	—	—
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week, ending on Saturday, the 15th day of Nov., 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£23,536,235
Government Debt,	£11,015,100
Other Securities,	3,489,300
Gold Coin & Bullion,	9,061,235
Silver Bullion,	—
	£23,536,235

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) £10,457,869
Reserve	3,254,549
Public Deposits	4,924,785
Other Deposits	10,113,368
Seven Days and other Bills	895,831
	£33,741,633
	£33,741,633

Nov. 20, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, November 21, 1856.

BANKRUPT.

JONES, W., Broadway, Westminster, draper, Dec. 2, Jan. 1; solicitors, Mr. Jones, St. James's.

BRAGGOTT, D., and TAYLOR, P., Lombard-street, City, merchants, Dec. 2 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Laurence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

WILKINSON, J., Sittingbourne, Kent, and Burgess Hill, Sussex, railway contractor, Dec. 2, Jan. 1; solicitor, Mr. Gay, St. Helen's.

MUCKLESTON, R., Hackney-road-crescent, boot manufacturer, Dec. 2, Jan. 6; solicitor, Mr. Storey, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

JACOBS, M., Steward-street, Spitalfields, manufacturer, Dec. 2, Jan. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Ford and Lloyd, Bloomsbury-square.

HARRISON, S. J., Kidderminster, cabinet maker, Dec. 1, Jan. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Saunders and Son, Kidderminster; and Mr. Knight, Birmingham.

HOLDEN, H., Walsall, Staffordshire, carrier, Dec. 6, Jan. 3; solicitors, Messrs. Dugan and Hemmatt, Walsall.

CLARK, H., Nuneaton, Warwickshire, ribbon manufacturer, Dec. 6, Jan. 3; solicitors, Mr. Davis, Coventry; and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

RADGERS, R., Presteigne, Radnorshire, maltster, Dec. 2 and 30; solicitors, Mr. Red, Worcester; and Messrs. Brittan and Sons, Bristol.

WINCOMBE, H. P., Swansea, Glamorganshire, ship broker, Dec. 2 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

LEYLAND, J., St. Helen's, Lancashire, beer-seller, Dec. 1 and 22; solicitors, Mr. Ansell, St. Helen's; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

HEALBY, R., and HEALBY, J., Garston and Warrington, Lancashire, builders, Dec. 5 and 26; solicitors, Messrs. Harvey and Co., Liverpool.

CHOCK, E. G., Chorley, Lancashire, apothecary, Dec. 3 and 24; solicitors, Messrs. Stanton and Jones, Chorley; and Mr. Taylor, Manchester.

Tuesday, November 25, 1856.

BANKRUPT.

IMOX, J. K., Littlebourne, Kent, brewer, Dec. 10, Jan. 6; solicitors, Mr. Vennor, Gray's-inn; and Messrs. Furley and Callaway, Canterbury.

WINDEN, W., Great Bromley, Essex, cattle dealer, Dec. 4, Jan. 6; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

COMBLES, J., Dawley, Shropshire, draper, Dec. 10 and 21; solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Sadler, Old Jewry-chambers, City; and Mr. Knight, Birmingham.

DAVIES, E. G., Tredegar, Monmouthshire, grocer, Dec. 9, Jan. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

BRAY, R., Ormakirk, Lancashire, innkeeper, Dec. 5 and 26; solicitor, Mr. Forshaw, Liverpool.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 24.

We had a good arrival of English wheat this morning, and large supplies of foreign have reached us during the past week. The trade to-day was very quiet, and prices of both English and foreign wheat were fully 2s to 3s per quarter lower than on Monday last. Ship flour offering at 4s without attracting buyers, and American slow sale and is per barrel cheaper. Barley dull and 2s per quarter lower. In beans and peas little doing. We had a large supply of Irish oats, and foreign being at the same time plentiful, the sale was slow at 2s per quarter decline upon new, and 1s per quarter upon old corn. Linseed and cakes dull.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. d.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	56 to 72	Dantzic	74 to 88
Ditto White	58 74	Konigsberg, Red	64 72
Lin., Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	70 76
Yorkshire Red	—	Eastock	70 76
Scotch	58 68	Danish and Holstein	64 68
Eye	42 44	East Friesland	56 58
Barley, malted	46 48	Petersburg	50 56
Distilling	38 40	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	76 78	Polish Odessa	56 60
Beans, Mazagan	40 45	Marianopolis	62 66
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	46 48
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	62 73
Peas, White	42 44	Barley, Pomeranian	36 38
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	36 42
Boilers	44 46	East Friesland	38 42
Tares (English new)	38 40	Egyptian	36 38
Foreign	36 38	Odessa	26 30
Oats (English feed)	24 26	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	38 42
Sack of 280 lbs.	56 60	Pigeon	42 44
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	37 39
Baltic	52 54	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	54 56	Oats—	—
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	20 25
Canaryseed	68 74	Jahde	20 25
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	17 22
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 25
German	—	Swedish	23 24
French	—	Petersburg	23 26
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 160 lbs to 161 Os	—	New York	25 28
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 70 Os per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	56 60
Rapeseed, 40 lbs to 40 Os per last	—	Canaryseed	36 40

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 24.—Linseed, the imports of which continue good, moves off slowly on former terms. In rape very little is doing. Oakes, however, are in request at full quotations. Canary is selling at high rates, but the demand for it is by no means active. The few samples of cloverseed in the market are very dear to purchase. In other seeds only a limited business is doing on former terms.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9 1/2d; of household ditto, 7 1/2d to 8 1/2d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 24.

The general quality of the foreign beasts at hand since this day se'night has been tolerably good. The sheep have come to hand in fair condition, and the calves continue of excellent quality. The supplies of foreign stock in to-day's market were but moderate. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were tolerably good as to number, but their general quality was by no means first-rate. For the best Scots and shorthorns we had a fair demand, at last Monday's quotations, the top figure for the former breed being 4s 10d per 8 lbs; otherwise, the beef trade ruled heavy, and prices were a shade lower. The arrivals from Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,000 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 130 Scots; and from Ireland, 700 oxen. We had a better show of English sheep; but that of Irish and foreign was comparatively small. The best Downs and half-breeds were in fair request at full prices; but other kinds of sheep moved off heavily, at a decline in value of 8d per 8 lbs. There was only a moderate number of calves in the market; nevertheless, the veal trade ruled rather heavy, at Friday's decline in value. The highest price was 5s per 8 lbs. Pigs were in moderate supply and fair request, at last week's currency.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2 8 to 2 10		Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 4 8	
Second quality	3 0 3 6		Prime Southdown	5 0 5 2	
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 4		Lge. coarse calves	2 8 4 4	
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 4 10		Prime small	4 8 5 0	
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 3 10		Large hogs	3 8 4 4	
Second quality	4 0 4 4		Nest sm. porkers	4 6 5 2	
Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 31s to 36s each					

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 24.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on sale here to-day were seasonably good, and in much better condition than for some time previously. Generally speaking, the demand ruled inactive, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 4	to 2 10	Inf. mutton	3 0	to 3 4
Middling ditto	3 2	3 6	Middling ditto	3 6	4 0
Prime large do	3 8	4 0	Prime ditto	4 2	4 6
Do. small do	4 2	4 4	Veal	3 6	4 6
Large pork	3 8	4 4	Small pork	4 8	5 4

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 24.—Very little was done in Irish butter in the early part of last week. A slight improvement occurred in the demand towards the close, and business was then transacted to a fair extent at no material change in prices. The high advices from Ireland, Liverpool, and other localities kept the market firm. Foreign was not in active request. Previous rates were barely maintained, although from some adverse cause we had not the usual supplies from Holland. Bacon was slowly and limitedly dealt in, at a further reduction of 1s to 2s. Of hams and lard nothing new to report.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland, per cwt.	112 to 116	Cheshire, per cwt	64 to 74
Kiel	110 116	Cheddar	74 84
Dorset	114 120	Double Gloucester	60 70
Carlton	108 116	Single ditto	—
Waterford	—	York Hams	102 112
Cork (new)	108 116	Westmoreland ditto	104 108
Limerick	108 110	Irish ditto	96 100
Sligo	106 117	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	76 80
Fresh, per dozen	14 15	Irish (green)	70 74

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHINGHAM, Nov. 25.

SUGAR.—The market opened with a good demand, and in some instances an advance of 6d was paid in the small public sales. 400 hhds West India, chiefly consisting of Barbadoes, in public sale, 41s 6d to 52s 6d; and Demerara, 46s 6d to 51s. 500 bags Bengal also sold in public sale, 50s 6d to 51s. About 5,000 bags Mauritius and Manila sold by private contract at fully last week's currency, and a cargo of Bahia, about 400 tons, for an export, at 32s. The refined market is very firm; lumps, low to fine, 59s to 62s.

COFFEE.—The public sales went off steadily at previous rates. 158 casks, 20 barrels, and 44 bags plantation Ceylon chiefly found buyers at 59s 6d to 63s 6d. 130 bags native Ceylon were bought in at 52s.

TEA.—A fair amount of business has been done out of the fresh arrivals of the new season's congou, chiefly from 2s to 2s 4d.

RICE continues in good demand, the bulk of the public sales of Bengal was bought in at high prices, and a part subsequently sold.

SALTPEET.—A further advance of 1s to 2s has been established in this article. 150 bags, refraction 8, sold at 47s. A small parcel of fine, refraction 3, at 48s. 850 bags to arrive (soon expected) at 46s; and 100 tons, September shipment, at 46s.

IRON.—This article is steady.

COCHINEAL.—300 bags sold in public sale. Honduras silver, 3s to 4s; Teneriffe silver, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; black, 2s 10d to 4s 2d; Mexican black, 3s 7d to 3s 8d.

COTTON.—100 bales sold.

TALLOW is quoted at 58s 3d in all positions.

OIL.—Linseed has advanced to 39s 6d for immediate delivery.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted 73s to 73s 6d.

In other articles no material alteration; but markets generally have a steady appearance.

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 22.—Supplies of most things have somewhat improved. The best sorts of pears are, however, still dear. Foreign grapes continue to arrive in small quantities. Apples still realize high prices. Good varieties for kitchen use are scarce. Filberts are a trifle cheaper. There is still a fair demand for Kent cobs, at 110s per 100 lbs; Barcelona nuts, 20s per bushel; new Spanish and Brazils, 18s ditto. A few chestnuts have been offered at high prices. New oranges have arrived; price from 3s 6d to 9s per 100. All kinds of vegetables in season are tolerably well supplied. Portugal onions fetch from 9s to 16s per 100, or from 2s to 3s per dozen. Cat flowers consist of heliotropes, orchids, gardenias, violets, cannellias, mignonettes, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 24.—Since our last report the arrivals of potatoes have been only moderate. The trade, however, is in a sluggish state, at our quotations. Last week's imports were 153 bags, 16 baskets, and 19 casks from Rotterdam, 203 bags and 6 mats from Limerick, 39 bags; 14 hampers from Amsterdam, and 13 bags from Limerick. York regents, 100s to 110s; Kent and Essex ditto, 90s to 100s; Scotch ditto, 80s to 90s; ditto cups, 50s to 100s; Lancins, 90s to 100s; blues, 80s to 90s per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 24.—Our market has been moderately active since our last report, with a fair demand for choice colour samples at about last week's currency. We continue to have a steady trade for fine yearlings.

Mid and East Kents 70s 105s to 115s

Weald of Kent 65s 84s to 95s

Sussex pockets 60s 70s to 76s

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Nov. 24.—The public sales of colonial wool have proceeded with firmness. The continued high value of money still operates against transactions in the English market. Since Monday last the supply of wool has not increased; nevertheless, the demand has fallen off materially, and to force sales in the present state of the discount market

lower prices must be submitted to. The prospect, however, as regards home-grown wool, is by no means unfavourable.

Per pack of 240 lbs.

South Down hogs—fleeces.....	£18 0 to £19 0
Half-bred ditto.....	16 10 to 16 15
Kent.....	15 10 to 16 10
South Down ewes and wethers..	16 10 to 17 0
Leicesters.....	13 10 to 14 5
Clothing picklock—sorts.....	18 0 to 19 10
Prims and picklock.....	17 0 to 18 0
Choice.....	15 15 to 16 10
Super.....	15 0 to 16 0
Combing wether matching.....	20 0 to 21 0
Picklock.....	17 15 to 18 10
Common.....	16 0 to 17 0
Hog matching.....	21 10 to 22 0
Picklock matching.....	18 10 to 19 0
Super ditto.....	15 10 to 16 0

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 24.—The amount of business doing in our market is very moderate. Prices, however, rule high. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 58s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 56s 3d nett cash. Rough fat, 3s 1½d per lb.

PARTICULARS.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Stock	52477	33928	23374	19654	15925
Price of Yellow Candle ..	47s 0d	56s 0d	66s 0d	70s 0d	58s 3d
Delivery last Week	3767	2087	2141	2912	2428
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	49458	54028	39900	67604	64847
Arrived last Week	19418	2410	6400	8289	4748
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	59307	65341	37171	39743	63192
Price of Town Tallow	49s 3d	58s 0d	68s 6d	71s 6d	58s 9d

OILS, Monday, Nov. 24.—Lined oil on the spot is selling slowly at 38s 3d per cwt. Foreign refined rape is steady, at 55s to 56s 6d; brown, 51s to 51s 6d; Ceylon coconut, 51s; Ceylon, 49s; fine palm, 45s 6d to 46s. Fish oils are dull. Spermin, 96½; head-matter, 100½ to 105½. Turpentine is tolerably firm, at 32s to 34s for spirits.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—There has been only a limited business doing in flax, yet we have no sellers on lower terms. Hemp continues firm, and Petersburg clean is worth 37½ to 38½ per ton. Manila qualities are held for more money. Jute has advanced 10s to 15s per ton; and coir goods are very firm.

METALS, London, Saturday, Nov. 23.—Scotch pig iron has sold steadily up to 72s 6d cash. Rails are firm, at 77½s, and nail rods, 87½s 6d to 87½s per ton. Copper is in request, at 107½s per ton for tin and cake. Lead is rather active; Spanish pig, 21½ to 22½; English, 22½ to 23½; sheet, 23½ to 24½. Spelter moves off steadily, at 27½ to 28½; and zinc, 22½ to 23½ per ton. Tin and tin plates support last week's prices, with a steady inquiry.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Nov. 22.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 4½ to 0 4½	per lb
Ditto 64 72 lbs.	0 4½ to 0 5	"
Ditto 72 80 lbs.	0 5 to 0 5½	"
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	0 5½ to 0 6	"
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	0 6 to 0 6½	"
Ditto 96 104 lbs.	0 6½ to 0 7	"
Horse Hides	8 0 to 0 0	each
Calf Skins, light	3 0 to 4 0	"
Ditto full	9 0 to 0 0	"
Polled Sheep	6 6 to 8 0	"
Kents and Half Breds	5 0 to 6 0	"
Downs	3 10 to 4 10	"
Lambs	0 0 to 0 0	"
Shearings	0 0 to 0 0	"

COALS, Monday.—The factors were compelled to submit to a reduction before sales could be effected. Hetton's, 19s—South Hartlepool, 18s—Lambton, 18s 6d—Hartlepool, 18s 6d—Hartley's, 16s 6d—Belmont, 17s 3d—Gosforth, 17s 3d—Riddell's, 17s—Tandfield, 18s. Fresh arrivals, 52; left from last day, 86; total, 88.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—The market closed heavily, and prices of all kinds are little or nothing changed. The sales to-day are 4,000 bales, all to the trade, including 60 Parnam and Maranham, at 7d to 7½d; 150 Bahia, at 6½d to 6¾d; 50 Egyptian, at 6½d to 9d; 300 Surat, at 4½d to 5½d; and 60 Sea Islands, at 12½d per lb.

[Advertisement.]—CURE OF CONSUMPTION in Newcastle by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Gentlemen,—I can myself speak of your Wafers with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed; and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste.—J. Mawson, 13, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all chemists.

Advertisements.

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Particulars in future advertisements.

A LADY from the Country is desirous of meeting with a COMFORTABLE HOME, in a Pious and Intelligent Family, to SUPERINTEND the EDUCATION of CHILDREN under Twelve Years of Age. References kindly allowed to Rev. J. Price, Warminster; and Rev. H. Solly, Wandsworth.
Address, F. H., Post-office, Wandsworth.

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AUTOGRAPH LETTER of WHITE-FIELD.—For SALE, a long and unapologized Letter in the genuine Autograph of the Rev. Geo. Whitefield, dated "Bristol, Dec. 28th, 1741." In this very curious and characteristic letter the "Brother Wesleys" are mentioned, and the doctrinal differences that existed between "Brother John" and the writer. Towards the close of the letter W. says, "I thank you for being jealous over me. But, indeed, marriage has not yet hindered my preaching." &c. A very rare and valuable autograph.
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WHITE and SOFT HANDS all through the WINTER.—The LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, NEW BOND-STREET, have prepared a NEW WINTER SKIN SOAP, which, by its continued use, will produce the softest of Hands, and the whitest of Skin, even in the coldest weather, and hardest water; it is agreeably perfumed, and beautifully soft in use. Sold in Bars, at 1s. per pound. Sole depot, the best and cheapest house in London for Wax, Spermin, Composite, and every kind of Candle, Soap, Oil, &c. Priced lists sent on application.

RIMMEL'S BENZOLINE removes all spots from Silk, Velvet, Cloth, Carpets, &c. Price 1s. Sold by all the trade.—E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

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GENTLEMEN,—I have the gratification of stating that from all I have been enabled to observe of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, they have been of eminent service in the alleviation of severe asthmatic coughs, pains in the chest, &c.

I have no doubt that when they become more generally known in the north of Ireland they will be as highly esteemed as they are in other parts of the kingdom.

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Bedstead	£ 14 6
Chairs furniture	0 14 0
Patience, wool mattress, bolster, and pillow	1 11 0
A pair of cotton sheets, three blankets, and a coloured counterpane	1 5 0
	4 14 6

A double bedstead, same	6 3 0
If without Half-Tester and Furniture	3 13 9
Single bed, complete	4 15 0

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By the New and Painless System One Visit only is required of Country Patients. HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT have been awarded for the production of a PERFECTLY WHITE ENAMEL for Decayed Front Teeth, which entirely supersedes the use of any of the Amalgams now in use, consisting, as they do generally, of Quicksilver and other Metals, than which nothing can be more injurious to the Teeth and constitution generally.

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